

THE LAST TOUCH

SERIES

In English

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Hey, you.

Don't give up,
okay?



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Main vocabulary

long-awaited (adj)	طال إنتظاره	celebrity (n)	شخص مشهور
nosy (adj)	متطفل	exaggerate (d) (v)	يبالغ
convict (n)	مذنب	obstacles (n)	عقبات / صعوبات
ruin (ed) (v/n)	يدمر / دمار	attitude (n)	موقف / إتجاه
occur (red) (v)	يقع / يحدث	display (ed) (v)	يعرض
occurrence (n)	وقوع / حدوث	broadsheet (n)	صحيفة رسمية
beg (ged) (v)	يتسول / يتوسل / يسأل بالاحاح	tabloid (n)	صحيفة شعبية
exhibit (ed) (v)	يعرض	accuse (d) (v)	يتهم
wonder (ed) (v/n)	يتعجب / يتسأل / عجيبة	claim (ed) (v)	يدعى
pirate (d) (v/n)	يقرصن / يسرق / قرصان	command (ed) (v)	يأمر / أمر
piracy (n)	سرقة مؤلفات الآخرين	inquire (d)	يستفسر / يسأل
misleading (adj)	مضل / مضلل / مخادع	frozen (adj)	متجمد
complain (ed) (v)	يشكو	freezing (adj)	بارد جداً / شديد البرودة
incident (n)	حادث عارض	accurate (adj)	دقيق (مضبوط)
cheat (ed) (v/n)	يخدع / يغش / غشاش	bias (ed) (v/n)	إنحياز / محاباة
trust (ed) (v/n)	يثق / ثقة	spin / spun / spun (v)	ينسج / يغزل / يدور
omit (ted) (v)	يحذف	update (d) (v/n)	يحدث / تحديث
balanced (adj)	متوازن	up-to-date (adj)	حديث
persuade (d) (v)	يقنع	type (d) up (v)	ينسخ
stressed (adj)	متوتر / مضغوط	cliff (n)	منحدر جبلى
mud (n)	طين / وحل	grand (adj)	كبير
queue (d) (v/n)	يصطف / صف	survey (n)	دراسة إستطلاعية
including (prep)	بما فى ذلك	constant (adj)	مستمر
slide / slid / slid (v)	ينزلق	access (n)	إتصال
urge (d) (v)	يحث على	cycle (d) (v/n)	دورة / يركب دراجة
stunning (adj)	مذهل / رائع	space (n)	فضاء / فراغ
scene (n)	مشهد فى مسرحية	digital (adj)	رقمى
objective (adj)	موضوعى	factual (adj)	واقعى / حقيقى
eyewitness (n)	شاهد عيان	headline (n)	عنوان رئيسى
version (n)	نسخة	antiquity (n)	أثر قديم
priceless (adj)	لا يقدر بثمن	affairs (n)	موضوعات / شئون

tournament (n)	مسابقة / دورة مجمعة	current (adj)	حالي / معاصر
contribution (n)	إسهام	trap (ped) (n/v)	يوقع في فخ / كمين
region (n)	إقليم	interactive (adj)	متفاعل
role model (n)	قدوة	petrified (adj)	مرعوب
qualify as (ied) (v)	يتأهل كـ	prejudice (n)	إنحياز
podcast (n)	منصة / إذاعة رقمية	eye contact (n)	التواصل البصري
stereotype (n)	شكل (فكرة) نمطية	percentage (n)	نسبة مئوية
court (n)	ملعب تنس / محكمة	obvious (adj)	واضح
packing (n)	التعبئة و التغليف	significant (adj)	ذو مغزى / هام
raise (d) (v)	يربى / يرفع / يجمع	grumpy (adj)	غاضب
argue (d)	يجادل	clay (n)	صلصال / طين
argument (n)	جدال	conclude (d) (v)	ينهى / يختتم / يستنتج
economy (n)	إقتصاد	conclusion (n)	نهاية / خاتمة / إستنتاج
economic (adj)	إقتصادي (مرتبط بالإقتصاد)	approach (n)	منهج / أسلوب
economical (adj)	إقتصادي (موفر)	majority (n)	الأغلبية
economics (n)	علم الإقتصاد	minority (n)	الأقلية
field (n)	حقل / مجال	tomboy (n)	غلامية (بنت تتصرف كالولد)
scholarship (n)	منحة دراسية	fair (adj/n)	عادل / معرض
survive (d) (v)	يبقى على قيد الحياة	competition (n)	مسابقة / منافسة
mass-produced (adj)	منتج بكميات كبيرة	influence (d) (v/n)	يؤثر / تأثير
cure (d) (v/n)	يعالج / علاج	demonstrate (d) (v)	يوضح / يبرهن / يظهر
involve (d) (v)	يتضمن	retirement (n)	التقاعد عن العمل
surround (ed) (v)	يحيط بـ	equality (n)	المساواة
monitor (ed) (v)	يراقب / يلاحظ	quality (n)	جودة
balance (n)	توازن	spark (ed) (v)	يطلق شرارة
expand (ed) (v)	يمتد / يتسع	innovate (d) (v)	يبدع / يبتكر
implement (ed) (v)	يطبق / يحقق	solar system (n)	النظام الشمسي
disaster (n)	كارثة	spacecraft (n)	مركبة فضاء
sensor (n)	حساس الحرارة في أى جهاز	universe (n)	الكون
immerse (d) (v)	ينغمس / يغمر	device (n)	جهاز
astronomer (n)	عالم فلك	addict (ed) (v)	يدمن
astronaut (n)	رائد فضاء	spectacularly (adv)	بشكل مذهش

convenient (adj)	ملائم	average (of)	معدل
imaginative (adj)	خيالي / واسع الخيال	issue (n)	قضية / موضوع
imaginary (adj)	خيالي / تصوري (غير حقيقي)	process (n)	عملية إجرائية (خطوات)
hackers (n)	قراصنة الانترنت	basic (adj)	أساسي
director (n)	مخرج / مدير	permanent (adj)	دائم
swap (ped) (v)	يقايض	conquer (ed) (v)	ينتصر / يتغلب على
teens (n)	مراهقين	handle (d) (v/n)	يعالج الموضوع / يقود / مقبض
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	replace (d) (v)	يستبدل
register (ed) (v)	يسجل	log (ged) in	يدخل على النت
mention (ed) (v)	يذكر	decade (n)	عقد (عشر سنوات)
roll (ed) (v)	يلف	century (n)	قرن (مائة عام)
distant (adj)	بعيد	millennium (n)	ألفية (ألف عام)
last (ed) (v)	يستمر	evolve (d) (v)	يتطور
security (n)	أمن	illustrate (d)	يوضح / يصور
measure (d) (v)	يقيس	illustrated (adj)	مصور
artificial (adj)	إصطناعي		
burnout (n)	إرهاق العمل	shoulder (ed) (v/n)	يحمل على عاتقه / كتف
cope (d) (v)	يتماشى / يتأقلم	pout (ed) (v)	يتجهم
well-being (adj)	العافية / الرفاهية / السعادة	scold (ed) (v)	يوبخ / يؤنب
promote (d) (v)	يساند / يرقى	frown (ed) (v)	يكشر
self-care (n)	العناية الشخصية	pour down (ed) (v)	يسكب
time management (n)	إدارة الوقت	clear off (ed) (v)	يزيل
stress (ed) (v/n)	يضغط / ضغط	upset (ed) (v/adj)	يتعصب / ينزعج / منزعج
frustrated (adj)	محبط	benefactor (n)	فاعل خير
wise (adj)	حكيم / عاقل / متزن	expectations (n)	أحلام
alter (ed) (v)	يغير	property (n)	ملكية
proof (n)	دليل / برهان	current affairs (n)	أحداث جارية (حالية)
priority (n)	أسبقية / أولوية	specific (adj)	معين / محدد
limit (ed) (v/n)	يحد / يقلل / حد	optimistic (adj)	متفائل
a virtual meeting (n)	لقاء افتراضي	clerk (n)	موظف
tips (n)	نصائح / بقشيش	get engaged (ed) (v)	يتورط
instant (adj)	فوري / حالي	engaged (adj)	مخطوبة
messaging (n)	المراسلة	take revenge on	يثأر من

consequence (n)	نتيجة / عاقبة	dare (d) (v)	يجرؤ
plug (ged) (v/n)	يقوم بتوصيل الفيشة	grumpy (adj)	غاضب
interpersonal (adj)	متعلق بالعلاقات مع الآخرين	fiancé (n)	خطيب
version (n)	نسخة	fiancée (n)	خطيبة
race (n)	سباق	grateful (adj)	ممتن
human contact (n)	الاتصال البشري	concentration (n)	تركيز
mind map (n)	خريطة ذهنية	convince (d) (v)	يقنع
session (n)	جلسة	inherit (ed) (v)	يرث
highlight (ed) (v/n)	يبرز / يوضح / الحدث الأبرز	jealous (adj)	غيور
levels (n)	مستويات	heading (n)	عنوان (رئيسي)
productive (adj)	منتج / مثمر	alternative (n)	بديل
productivity (n)	الإنتاجية	brainstorm (ed) (n/v)	يقوم بالعصف الذهني / عصف ذهني
come back to haunt me	يعود ليلزمني	brainstorming (n)	العصف الذهني
efficiency (n)	كفاءة	logic (n)	منطق
efficiently (adv)	بكفاءة	result in (ed) (v)	ينتج عن
significantly (adv)	بدون خطورة / بمغزى	remarkable (adj)	ملحوظ
individual (n/adj)	فرد / فردي	at the request of	تحت أمر
individually (adv)	بشكل فردي	hold on to (phras.v)	يتشبث بـ
carry on (ied) (phras. v)	يستمر	scars (n)	ندب (أثر جرح)
interrupted (ed) (v)	يقاطع	shiny (adj)	لامع
interrupted (adj)	متقاطع	anxious (adj)	قلق / متوتر
distract (ed) (v)	يششت / يشوش	wrist (n)	معصم اليد
distracted (adj)	مشتت / مشوش	sleeve (n)	كم القميص / الجلباب
excuse (d) (v/n)	يعتذر / يعتذار	enthusiastic (adj)	متحمس
error (n)	خطأ	affectionately (adv)	بحنية / بشكل عاطفي
procrastinate (d) (v)	يماطل / يسوف	life sentence	حكم المؤبد
procrastination (n)	مماطلة / تسويف	commute (d) (v)	يسافر يومياً
disturb (ed) (v)	يزعج	commuter (n)	مسافر يومياً
treat (ed) (v)	يعامل / يعالج	signpost (ed) (v/n)	علامة إرشادية / يضع علامات إرشادية
powerlifting (n)	رفع الأثقال	determination (n)	تصميم / إصرار
administrative	إداري	elegant (adj)	أنيق / متأنق / جميل جداً
assistant	مساعد	combine (d)	يتحد / يتجمع / يدمج
ceremony (n)	إحتفال (ديني / إجتماعي)	trust (ed) (n/v)	يثق / ثقة
event (n)	حدث	dismiss (ed) (v)	يطرد

celebrate (d) (v/adj)	يحتفل / مشهور	whisper (ed) (v)	يهمس
average (adj / n)	معدل / متوسط	adore (d) (v)	يوقر / يعشق
certificate (n)	شهادة	clients (n)	عملاء / زبائن
candidate (n)	مرشح	lack (ed) (v)	ينقص / نقص
human resources (n)	مصادر بشرية	fluently (adv)	بلباقة / بفصاحة
work experience (n)	خبرة العمل	fluency (adv)	فصاحة / لباقة
intern (n)	موظف متدرب	disaster (n)	كارثة
internship (n)	فترة تدريب	motivate (d) (ed)	يحفز / يشجع
permanent (adj)	دائم	task (n)	مهمة
appropriate (adj)	مناسب	graduate (d) (v/n)	يتخرج / خريج
step (ped) (v/n)	يخطو / خطوة	profile (n)	ملف شخصي
career (n)	مهنة مدى الحياة	finalist (n)	متأهل للدور النهائي
calamities (n)	مصائب / كوارث	colossal (adj)	ضخم / هائل
marketing (n)	التسويق	arrogant (adj)	متعطر / متكبر
trifling (adj)	تافه	base (d) (v/n)	أساس / قاعدة
pave (d) (v)	يمهد الطريق	basic (adj)	أساسي
pavement (n)	رصيف (الشارع)	digital (adj)	رقمي
nursing (n)	التمريض	procedures (n)	إجراءات
resume (d) (v / n)	يستأنف / سيرة ذاتية	expertise (n)	خبرة / تخصص
pandemic (n)	وباء (منتشر في مساحة كبيرة)	benefit (ed) (v / n)	يفيد / يستفيد / فائدة
residential (adj)	سكني	epidemic (n)	وباء (منتشر بين عدد كبير من الناس في نفس الوقت)
seatbelt (n)	حزام أمان	concise (adj)	مختصر
overlook (ed) (v)	يطل على	bullets (n)	نقاط
funeral (n)	جنازة / مآتم	edit (ed) (v)	يحرر / يصحح
trace (d) to (phras.v)		edition (n)	طبعة / نشر
local (adj)	محلي	editorial (adj)	تحرير
generation (n)	جيل	style (n)	أسلوب
life experience (n)	خبرة الحياة	astonished (adj)	مندعش
life-changing	تغير الحياة	tough (adj)	عنيف / قاسي / صارم
entrepreneur (n)	راند في مجال الأعمال	stressed (adj)	متوتر / مضغوط
common sense (n)	الإحساس العام	stressful (adj)	ضاغط / موتر

reinvent (ed) (v)	يعيد إكتشاف / يعدل	passionate (adj)	عاطفي / متحمس
wisdom (n)	الحكمة	remain (ed) (v)	يبقى / يظل
banking procedures (n)	إجراءات بنكية	ignore (d) (v)	يتجاهل
pointless (adj)	بلا هدف / لا فائدة منه	recipe (n)	وصفة طعام
mental (adj)	عقلي	ingredients (n)	مقادير / مكونات أكلة
boast (ed) (v)	يتفاخر / يتباهى	working life (n)	الحياة العملية
night watchman (n)	حارس ليلي	care home (n)	دار رعاية
desert (ed) (n/v)	يهجر / يترك / صحراء	grandparent (n)	أحد الجددين
crouch (ed) (n)	يجلس القرفصاء	grandchild (n)	حفيد
working knowledge (n)	معرفة العمل	solar-powered (adj)	يعمل بالطاقة الشمسية
spectacular (adj)	رائع / مذهل / مثير	must-see (adj)	مهم أن تراه / مهم رؤيته
moving (adj)	محرك للمشاعر	civilization (n)	حضارة
devoted (to) (adj)	مخصص / مكرس (ل)	civilized (adj)	متحضر
heritage sites (n)	مواقع للتراث (تراثية)	beneficial (adj)	مفيد
land mark (n)	مكان (معلم) بارز	picturesque (n)	تصويري / رائع / خلاب
monuments (n)	أثار	culture (n)	ثقافة
remains (n)	بقايا / أطلال	cultural (adj)	ثقافي
myth (n)	خرافة / أسطورة	archaeologist (n)	عالم أثار
temple (n)	معبد	column (n)	عمود
dedicate (d) (v)	يخصص / يكرس / يتفاني	elaborate (d) (v/adj)	يفصل / يدرس / مفصّل / مدروس
contemporary (n)	معاصر / حديث / جديد	lighthouse(n)	منارة
reign (n)	فترة حكم نظام	healing (n)	إلتام / شفاء
well-preserved	محفوظ بشكل جيد	diversity (n)	تنوع / إختلاف
worth (n/adj)	يستحق / جدير بالإحترام	interpret (ed) (v)	يفسر / يأول
well-worth (adj)	يستحق / جدير بالإهتمام	interpretation (n)	تفسير / تأويل
ramp (n)	منحدر جبلي	extinct (adj)	منقرض
sacred (adj)	مقدس	expedition (n)	رحلة إستكشافية
surround (ed) (v)	يحيط ب	authentic (adj)	أصلي / حقيقي
well-paid (adj)	سخي	willing (adj)	مستعد / راغب
aspects (n)	جوانب / مظاهر	initial (adj)	أولي / ابتدائي
intricate (adj)	معقد / صعب حله	observatory (n)	مرصد

mural (adj)	جدارية	coincidence (n)	صدفة / مصادفة
bargain (n)	صفقة / صفقة رابحة	immigration (n)	هجرة
acquit (ted) (v)	يبرأ / يسدد دين	tend to (ed) (v)	يميل لـ
tears (n)	دموع	chopsticks (n)	عودان للأكل الصيني
humor (n)	فكاهة	widely spoken	يتم التحدث به على شكل واسع
patriot (n)	وطني	open-minded (adj)	متفتح العقل / واسع الأفق
passionate (adj)	متحمس / شغوف	estimate (d) (v/n)	يقدر / تقدير
monolingual (adj/n)	متحدث للغة واحدة	embrace (d) (v/n)	يشمل / يعانق / عناق
bilingual (adj/n)	متحدث للغتين	clear-cut (adj)	محدد / واضح / بين
multilingual (adj/n)	متحدث للغات عديدة	ancestors (n)	أسلاف / أجداد
dominant (adj)	مهيمن / مسيطر	fascinating (adj)	خلاب / رائع
endangered (adj)	متعرض للخطر	confusing (adj)	مربك / محير
homesick (adj)	لديه حنين للوطن	confused (adj)	مرتبك / متحير
sociolinguist (n)	عالم لغويات إجتماعية	confusion (n)	إرتباك / حيرة
population (n)	السكان / تعداد السكان	traditions (n)	تقاليد
populated (adj)	مأهول بالسكان	customs (n)	عادات
overpopulated (adj)	متكدس بالسكان	participate (d) (v)	يشارك
belief (n)	معتقد / إيمان / عقيدة	conflict (n)	يتضارب / صراع / تضارب
unique (adj)	فريد / متميز	context (n)	سياق الكلام / النص
thesis (n) (theses)	أطروحة / فرضية (فرضيات)	moral (n/adj)	هدف / مغزى أخلاقي / أخلاقي
dialect (n)	لهجة	contest (n)	مسابقة
humble (adj)	متواضع	debate (d) (v/n)	يناظر / يجادل / مناظرة / جدال
fable (n)	خرافة / قصة رمزية	approach (n)	نهج / أسلوب
evidence (n)	دليل	strict (adj)	صارم / متشدد / مترمتم
mythology (n)	علم الأساطير	version (n)	نسخة
chivalry (n)	الفروسية / الشهامة	simile (n)	تشبيه
pace (n)	سرعة / نسبة التقدم	metaphor (n)	إستعارة
risk (ed) (v/n)	يخطر / مخاطرة		

Definitions

Word	الكلمة	Definition	التعريف
podcast	إذاعة رقمية	a radio program that can be downloaded from the internet	
tomboy	غلامية	a girl who likes playing the same games as boys	
inspiring	ملهم	giving people a feeling of excitement and a desire to do something great	
grumpy	غاضب	bad tempered and easily annoyed	
scholarship	منحة دراسية	an amount of money that is given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education	
spark	يطلق شرارة	to be the cause of something, especially trouble or violence	
immerse	ينغمس / يغمر	to become completely involved in something	
surround	يحيط ب	to be all around someone or something on every side	
mass-produced	منتج بكميات كبيرة	to be made in large number with machines	
solar system	النظام الشمسية	the sun and the planets that move around it	
implement	يحق / ينجز	to take action or make changes that you have officially decided should happen	
swap	يقاوض	to give something to someone and get something in return	
evolve	يتطور	to develop or change gradually over a long period of time	
tabloid (n)	صحيفة شعبية	a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, and stories	
broadsheet (n)	صحيفة رسمية	a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper	
bias (n)	إنحياز / محاباة	an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it	
claim (v)	يدعى	to state that something is true, even though it has not been proved	
brainstorm (v)	يعصف ذهنياً / يستثير أفكار	to have a discussion or meeting with other people at work, to suggest a lot of ideas for an activity or for solving a problem	
investigate	يتحرى	to try to find out the truth about something such as a crime, accident or scientific problem	
petrified	مذعور / خائف جداً	extremely frightened especially so frightened that you cannot move or think	
headline	عنوان رئيسي	the title of a newspaper report, which is printed in large letters above the report	
eyewitness	شاهد عيان	someone who has seen something such as a crime happen, and is able to describe it afterwards	
exaggerate	يبالغ	to make something seem better, larger, worse ,etc. than it really is	
burnout	إرهاق العمل	a situation where you can't do anything because you're so tired and stressed	
well-being	العافية / السعادة	how good you feel in your body and how happy you are	

mental health	الصحة العقلية	how a person think and the emotions
promote	- يدعم / يساعد - يرقى	- to help something to develop or increase. - to give someone a better more responsible job in a company.
self-care	الرعاية الشخصية	taking care of your body and how you feel
routine	نظام ثابت	the usual order in which you do things, or the things you regularly do
frown	يكشر	to make angry, unhappy, or confused expressions, moving your eyebrows together
pout	يتجهم	to push your lower lips because you are annoyed or unhappy
scold	يوبخ	to angrily criticize someone, especially a child about something they have done
highlight	- يبرز - يلقى الضوء	- to make a problem or subject easy to notice so that people pay attention to it - to mark written words with a special coloured pens, or in a different colour on a computer
install	يركب / يثبت	- to add new software to a computer so that it is ready to be used - to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used
efficiency	كفاءة	the quality of doing something well and effectively, without wasting time, money, or energy
assess (ed)	يقيم	to make a judgment about a person or a situation after thinking about it
level	مستوى	the amount or degree of something compared to another amount or degree
productivity	الإنتاجية	the rate at which goods are produced and the amount produced
raise (d)	- يرفع / يزيد - يربى	- to move or lift something to a higher position, place or level - to look after children and help them to grow up
procrastinate (d) (v)	يماطل	to delay doing something that you ought to do, usually because you don't want to do it
challenge (n)	تحدى	something that tests strength, skill, or ability, especially in a way that is interesting
determination (n)	تصميم	the quality of trying to do something even when it is difficult
overcome (v)	يتغلب على	to successfully control a feeling or problem that prevents you from achieving something
achieve (v)	يحقق / ينجز	to successfully complete something or get a good result, especially by working hard
whisper (v)	يهمس	to say something very quietly
elegant (adj)	متألق / أنيق	having an attractive and graceful appearance
curriculum vitae (CV)		a summary of a person's education, experience and skills
career (n)	مهنة مدى الحياة	a job or profession that you have been trained for, and which you do for a long period of your life.
internship (n)	فترة تدريب	a job that lasts for a short time, that someone, especially a student, does in order to gain experience
intern (n)	موظف تحت التدريب	a person who is working at a company for a period of time to get work experience
fluency (n)	فصاحة / لباقة	the ability to speak a foreign language very well

candidate (n)	مرشح	one of the people competing in an election or for job
disaster (n)	كارثة	- a sudden event such as a flood, storm or accident which causes great damage or suffering
human resources (HR)	قسم الموارد البشرية	the department that finds people to work and organizes training at a company
profile (n)	ملف شخصي	a short description that gives important details about a person, a group of people, or a place
funeral (n)	جنازة / ماتم	a ceremony that takes place after someone dies, usually including a religious ceremony, and the formal process of taking the body to the place where it is buried
pandemic (n)	جائحة	a disease that affects people over a very large area or the world
epidemic (n)	وباء	a large number of cases of a disease that happen at the same time
marketing (n)	التسويق	the activity of deciding how to advertise a product, what price to charge for it etc, or the type of job in which you do this
economics (n)	علم الاقتصاد	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used
contribution (n)	إسهام	doing something to make a difference to a situation
criminal (n)	مجرم	someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been guilty of a crime
employment (n)	التوظيف	the condition of having a paid job
reinvent (v)	- يعيد إكتشاف - يعدل	- to change who you are, e.g. by starting a different job - to make changes to an idea, method, system, etc. in order to improve it or make it more modern
debate (n)	مناظرة	discussion of a particular subject that often continues for a long time and in which people express different opinions
care home (n)	بيت رعاية مسنين	a building where people who are old or live and are looked after
myth	أسطورة / خرافة	an ancient story that may be or may not be true
temple	معبد	a building used for a religious reason
landmark	معلم بارز	an important building or an object
spectacular	مذهل / مثير	a word to describe something beautiful and possibly old
remains	بقايا	the parts of something are left after the rest has been destroyed or has disappeared
lighthouse	منارة	a tower with a powerful flashing light that guides ships away from danger
culture	ثقافة	the beliefs, way of life, art, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a particular society
reign	فترة حكم نظام	the period when someone is king, queen or emperor
dig up	يحفر	to remove something from the ground
come across	يجد بالصدفة	to find something by chance.
coincidence	مصادفة / صدفة	when things happen at the same the time in a way that seems surprising or unusual
tears	دموع	the drops of water which fall from your eyes when you are sad

patriot	وطني	someone who loves their country and is willing to defend it
bilingual	متحدث للغتين	to be able to speak two language well
dominant	مهيمن / مسيطر	more important and noticeable
dialect	لهجة	a form of language which is spoken only in one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language
sociology	علم الاجتماع	the scientific study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups
ancestor	أسلاف (أجداد)	a member of your family who lived a long time ago
swap	يتبادل / يستبدل	to give something to someone and get something else in return
thesis	أطروحة	an idea or opinion about something that you discuss in a formal way and give exampls
stretch out	يتمدد	extending your arms and legs
eternal	أبدى	continuing forever and having no end
mythology	علم الأساطير	ideas or opinions that many people have, but that are wrong or not true
moral	هدف / مغزى أخلاقي	relating to the principles of what is right and wrong behavior, and with the difference between good and evil
fable	حكاية رمزية	a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially a story about animals.
chivalry	- شهامة - فروسية	- behavior that is honourable, kind, generous, and brave, especially men's behavior towards women - system of religious beliefs and honourable behavior that knights in the Middle Ages were expected to follow
struggle	يكافح / يناضل	to try extremely hard to achieve something, even though it is very difficult
branch	- فرع - غصن شجرة	- a local business, shop, etc that is part of a larger business, etc. - a part of a tree that grows out from the trunk and that has leaves
conflict	صدام/ تضارب / صراع	a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries, etc.
relevant	مرتبط / متعلق ب	directly relating to the subject or problem being discussed or considered
humble	متواضع	not considering yourself or your ideas to be as important as other people's
perseverance	عزيمة / إصرار	determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
grateful	ممتن / شاكر	feeling that you want to thank someone because of something kind that they have done, or showing that feeling
metaphor	إستعارة	a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing
simile	تشبيه	an expression that describes something by comparing it with something else, using the words "as" or "like"
approach	نهج / أسلوب	a method of doing something or dealing with a problem

Collocations

do / perform a task	يقوم بمهمة (وظيفة)	make a film	ينتج فيلم
do sessions	يقوم بجلسات	make a list	يعمل قائمة
do something	يفعل شيء ما	make stressed	يجعله مرهقاً (مضغوطاً)
do a job	يؤدي وظيفة	make a speech	يلقي خطاب / خطبة
do a sport	يمارس رياضة	make an eye contact	يتواصل بالبصر
do research / a study	يقوم بعمل بحث / دراسة	make the best of	يستغل أفضل إستغلال
do sports / exercise / activities	يقوم ب (رياضة / تدريب / نشاط)	make / take a decision	يتخذ قرار
do an experiment	يقوم بتجربة	make effort	يبذل مجهود
do / conduct a survey	يقوم بدراسة	make a study plan	لديه خطة دراسة
do well	يؤدي بشكل جيد	make progress	يتقدم / يحرز تقدم
do business	يؤدي عمل	make changes (to)	يغير (في)
receive a reaction	يحظى برد فعل	make a difference (to)	يحدث فرق
receive/win a scholarship	يحصل على منحة دراسية	make a contribution	يساهم
receive an award	يستلم جائزة	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
receive treatment	يتلقى رعاية	make a fortune	يكون ثروة
defy stereotype	يتحدى النمطية	make clear	يوضح
reflect stereotype	يعكس النمطية	make links	يربط
have confidence	لديه ثقة	make an expedition	يقوم برحلة إستكشافية
have a talk	يتحدث	make a trap	يعمل كمين (مصيدة)
have responsibility	يتحمل مسئولية	win an award	يفوز بجائزة
have an impact/effect on	له تأثير على	require strength	يتطلب قوة
have pain in	يشعر بالألم في	attend a school	يحضر للدراسة
have warning system	لديه نظام إنذار	change behavior	يعدل سلوك
have a virtual meeting	لديه إجتماعي افتراضي	identify reasons for	يتعرف على أسباب
have a conclusion	يختم / يختتم	worth the efforts	يستحق العناء (المجهود)
take an approach	يتخذ إجراء / منهج	worth visiting = (be) worth worth	يستحق الزيارة
take an action	يتخذ موقف	hold a conference	يعقد مؤتمر
take a break	يأخذ إستراحة	achieve firsts	يحقق المراكز الأولى
take a long time	يستغرق وقت طويل	achieve success	يحقق نجاح
take a ride	يركب	achieve position	يحقق مكانة إجتماعية
take the risk	يخطر / يقبل بالمخاطرة	negotiate the price	يتفاوض في السعر

take place	يقع / يحدث	bring a benefit	يجلب فائدة
develop an approach	يطور منهج	play music	يعزف موسيقى
immerse audience	يستحوذ على الجمهور	stay / keep healthy	يحافظ على صحته
spend enough time	يقضى وقت كاف	overcome difficulties	يتغلب على صعوبات
keep up-to-date	يحدث	pass a driving test	يجتاز إمتحان قيادة سيارة
get the news	يحصل على الأخبار	earn/make money	يكسب مال
get regular updates	يحصل على تحديثات منتظمة	look real	يبدو حقيقى
get anxious	يقلق	cause damage	يتسبب فى تلف
give a lecture	يحاضر/ يعطى محاضرة	keep using technology	يستخدم التكنولوجيا
give (sb) confidence	يثق فى شخص	keep a secret	يحفظ سر
give reasons	يعطى أسباب	keep up-to-date	يحدث
give (sb) an award	يمنح (شخص) جائزة	increase awareness of	يزيد الوعي ب
give explanation	يشرح	stop trust journalism	يتوقف عن الثقة فى الصحافة
give presentation	يقدم عرض تقديمى	spread false information	ينشر معلومات مزيفة
share (ideas /screen information)	يشارك (أفكار / شاشة / معلومات)	spread inaccurate news	ينشر معلومات غير دقيقة
share stories and memories	يشارك قصص و ذكريات	spread misleading news	ينشر معلومات مضللة
install software	يثبت برمجيات (سوفت وير)	manage your time	تتحكم فى وقتك
join a virtual meeting	ينضم لإجتماع افتراضى	draw a conclusion	يصل لخاتمة (نهائية)
leave a virtual meeting	يغادر إجتماع افتراضى	gain knowledge	يكتسب معرفة
switch your camera on	يشغل الكاميرا	evaluate the effects	يقيم النتائج
switch your camera off	يطفىء الكاميرا	become more productive	يصبح منتج
mute your microphone	يكتم صوت الميكروفون	raise productivity	يزيد الإنتاجية
look into possibilities	يبحث فى الإحتمالات	raise a child	يربى طفل
turn the sound up	يرفع الصوت	leave a comment	يترك تعليق
turn the sound down	يخفض الصوت	embrace change	يشمل تغير
draw mind maps	يرسم خرائط ذهنية	shape a personality	يشكل شخصية
create a study system	يبتكر أسلوب للدراسة	set an alarm	يضبط المنبه
check internet connection	يفحص إتصال النت	vary study habits	ينوع عادات المذاكرة
show respect	يظهر الاحترام	assess productivity level	يقيم مستوى الإنتاجية
tour the world	يقوم بجولة حول العالم		

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms:

Word	Meaning	Synonyms
investigate	يتحرى	interrogate / question / inspect / probe
stunning	فاتن / جميل	beautiful / marvelous / gorgeous / brilliant
exaggerate	يبالغ	overstate / embellish / emphasize
current	حالى	ongoing / modern / present / prevailing
urge	يحث / يلح	beg / push for / encourage / prompt / support
eyewitness	شاهد عيان	witness / observer
objective	موضوعى	fair / impartial / disinterested
petrified	مرعوب / مذعور	terrified / frightened / scared
celebrity	شخص مشهور	star / superstar / figure / hero / dignitary
up-to-date	حديث	current / advanced / modern / up-to-the-minute
accurate	دقيق / مضبوط	precise / exact / correct / authentic / proper
mislead	يضلل / يخادع	deceive / misguide / betray / cheat
beg	يتسول / يتوسل	request / ask
argue	يجادل	disagree / dispute / quarrel
majority	أغلبية	plurality / mass / superiority / bulk / generality
minority	أقلية	opposition / an outnumbered group
inspiring	ملهـم / مثـير / محفـز	rousing / encouraging / moving / exciting
grumpy	غاضب	cross / irritable / fiery / crabby
tournament	مسابقة	contest / competition
attitude	موقف / إتجاه	approach / belief / mood / opinion / prospective
contribution	إسهام	addition / donation / gift / offering
role model	قدوة	example / idol / exemplar
significant	هام / ذو مغزى	meaningful / important / powerful / momentous
cruel	قاسى	brutal / barbarous / heartless / inhumane / inhuman / merciless
innovate	يبدع / يبتكر	create / develop / introduce / discover
confident	واثق	courageous / fearless / self-reliant / self-assured
spark	يطلق شرارة	start / stimulate / set off
equality	المساواة	fairness / coordination / impartiality
economical	موفر	conservative / careful / efficient / practical

demonstrate	يبرهن- يوضح	determine / exhibit / expose / indicate
argument	جدال	debate / controversy / disagreement / dispute
influential	مؤثر	effective / authoritative / powerful /leading
compete	يتنافس / ينافس	contest / fight / challenge
noticeable	ملحوظ	evident / apparent /distinct / notable / observable
surround	يحيط ب	enclose / besiege / encircle / ring
spectacularly	بشكل مذهل	marvelously / amazingly / beautifully
immerse	ينغمس / يغمر	involve / submerge / soak / drown
imagine	يتخيل	dream up / fancy / infer / suppose
design	يصمم	plan / devise / form / arrange / invent
evidence	دليل	proof / verification / confirmation
monitor	يراقب	watch / control / observe / follow
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	exist / last / live / remain / sustain
addict	مدمن	follower / fanatic / enthusiast
issue	موضوع / قضية	affair / argument / controversy / problem
basic	أساسي	elementary / essential / fundamental
swap	يقايض	exchange / trade / barter
teens	مراهقين	teenagers / adolescents / youth
replace	يستبدل	change /restore / shift / alter / follow
global	كوني / عالمي	worldwide / international / universal
advance	تقدم	advancement / progress / motion
individual	فردى	personal / respective / particular / special
approach	منهج	path / access /way
evolve	يتطور	emerge / expand / progress / develop
artificial	إصطناعي	fake / imitation / false
last	يستمر	hold up / keep up
mention	يذكر	declare / detail / discuss / notice
promote	يرقى يعلن يساند / يدعم	- upgrade / raise - advertise - encourage / boost
efficient	كفاء	effective / skillful
highlight	يبرز/ يميز	emphasize / illuminate / distinguish
specific	محدد / معين	particular / distinct / limited

clear	واضح	apparent / understandable / obvious
respond	يستجيب	answer / react / reply
employ	يوظف	hire / engage / enlist / obtain
join	ينضم لـ	enlist (in) / enroll (in) / enter / sign on (for)
instant	فوري	immediate / present
install	يثبت / يركب	set up / fix
definitely	بالتأكيد	certainly / absolutely
tips	نصائح	advice
vary	يتنوع / يختلف / يغير	differ / modify / diversify / alter
productive	منتج / مثمر	fruitful / fertile / useful
assess	يقيم	evaluate / analyse / judge / determine / estimate / rate
decline	ينحدر / يقل	reduce / decrease / drop / fail / lower / deteriorate
efficiency	كفاءة	effectiveness / productivity / talent / skill / competence
procrastinate	يماطل	delay / hesitate / postpone / put off
interrupt	يقاطع	interfere / stop / bother / disturb / discontinue
significant	ذو أهمية / له معنى	meaningful / serious / important / powerful
elegant	متألق / أنيق	beautiful / stylish / fashionable
profits	فوائد	benefits / earnings
colossal	ضخم	enormous / gigantic / huge
calamities	كوارث / مصائب	disasters / hardships / tragedy
arrogant	متغطرس / متكبر	cavalier / aloof
intern	- متدرب - يعتقل	- apprentice - imprison / jail / lock up
lack	- نقص - ينقص	- deficiency / absence / shortage / shortcoming - need / require / want / miss
trifling	تافه	insignificant / worthless / valueless
basic	أساسي	elementary / fundamental
astonished	مندعش	amazed / stunned / shocked
proper	- مناسب / ملائم - صحيح / دقيق	- suitable / appropriate - correct / precise / polite
optimistic	متفائل	hopeful / encouraging
reinvent	يعيد إكتشاف	recreate / remake
pointless	بلا هدف / لا فائدة منه	senseless / fruitless / ineffective

tough	عنيف / قاسي	harsh / fierce / severe
picturesque	رائع / خلّاب	pretty / attractive / beautiful / charming
contemporary	معاصر / حديث	new / current / present / modern
expedition	رحلة إستكشافية	exploration / quest
extinct	منقرض	dead / disappeared
spectacular	مذهل / رائع	amazing / astonishing / wonderful / impressive
myth	خرافة / أسطورة	superstition / fiction
temporary	مؤقت	impermanent / short-term
dominant	مهيمن / المسيطر	central / supreme / main / primary / controlling / ruling
obviously	بوضوح	apparently / clearly
precious	قيم / ثمين / غالي الثمن	expensive / priceless
ancestors	أسلاف	forefather / forebears / grandparents
deliberately	عن عمد / عن قصد	purposely / consciously
fiercely	بقوة / بوحشية	forcefully / violently / menacingly
jealous	غيور	desirous / envious
furious	غاضب	enraged / fierce / raging
grateful	ممتن / شاكر	appreciative / pleased
humble	متواضع	meek / modest / courteous
perseverance	مواظبة / مثابرة / إصرار	determination / dedication / endurance / persistence

Antonyms: المتضادات:

Word	Meaning	Antonyms	Meaning
celebrity	شخص مشهور	nobody / nonentity / commoner	نكرة
up-to-date	حديث	out-of-date / old-fashioned / old	قديم
accurate	دقيق / مضبوط	false / imprecise / improper/inaccurate/incorrect	غير دقيق
balance	توازن	inequality / difference / imbalance /disproportion	لا توازن
mislead	يضلّل / يخادع	support / disgust / guard / lead / direct	يدعم / يوجه
investigate	يتحرى	forget / ignore / neglect / answer	ينسى / يتجاهل
stunning	فاتن / جميل	ugly / stupid / usual / ordinary / insignificant	قبيح / عادي
exaggerate	يبالغ	compress / contract / decrease / lessen	يقلل من
current	حالي	old-fashioned / old / unctemporary	قديم / موضة قديمة

trap	يحبس/ يوقع بفخ	detach / release / free	يفصل
experienced	ذو خبرة	ignorant / amateur / inexperienced	جاهل
urge	يحث / يلح	criticize / discourage / disapprove	ينتقد/ لا يشجع على
objective	موضوعي	interested / partial / biased / excited / unfair	مهتم / منحاز لـ
inspiring	ملهم/مثير/ محفز	boring / tiresome / dull / monotonous	ممل
grumpy	غاضب	friendly / tolerant / extroverted	ودود / متسامح
contribution	إسهام	decrease / loss	خسارة / نقصان
significant	هام / ذو مغزى	trivial / minor / unimportant	تافه / ثانوي
cruel	قاس	humane / kind / friendly / gentle /mild	طيب / لطيف
innovate	يبدع / يبتكر	end / destroy / stop /ruin	يخرب / يدمر
confident	واثق	cowardly / depressed / doubtful	جبان / متشكك
spark	يطلق شرارة	discourage / cease	يحبط
economical	موفر	inefficient / careless / unreasonable	غير موفر
demonstrate	يبرهن / يوضح	disprove / hide / misrepresent / conceal	يخفي
argument	جدال	agreement / harmony	إتفاق / تناغم
compete	يتنافس / ينافس	surrender / retreat / give up	يستسلم
noticeable	ملحوظ	hidden / ambiguous / doubtful / ordinary	خفي / غامض
surround	يحيط بـ	free / release / ignore	يطلق / يحرر
involve	يتضمن / يشتمل على	abandon / separate / exclude	يستبعد
require	يتطلب	offer / give / reply / answer	يعرض
spectacularly	بشكل مذهل	boringly / uninterestingly / tediously	بشكل ممل
monitor	يراقب	ignore / neglect	يتجنب / يتجاهل
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	die / discontinue / reject /quit / cease	يموت / يتوقف
basic	أساسي	secondary / minor / additional	ثانوي / إضافي
global	كوني / عالمي	local / limited / specific	محي / محدد
advance	تطور / تقدم	decline / retreat / hindrance / recession	إنحدار/ تراجع
individual	فردى	general / indefinite / usual	عام
evolve	يتطور	leave / decrease / lessen / diminish	يترك / يخفض
artificial	إصطناعي	natural / real	طبيعي / حقيقي
promote	يرقى / يزد / يساند / يدعم	- lower / lessen / condemn - cease / decrease - discourage / hinder / handicap	يقلل من شأن / ينقص / يحبط / لا يشجع
efficient	كفاء	incompetent / incapable	غير قادر

highlight	يبرز / يميز	neglect / de-emphasize / understate	يتجاهل
effectively	بشكل فعال و مؤثر	doubtfully / ineffectively	بشكل غير مؤثر
specific	محدد / معين	ambiguous / indistinct / inaccurate	غامض / غير دقيق
employ	يوظف	fire / release / unemploy	يطرد
join	ينضم ل	leave / avoid	يترك / يتجنب
instant	فوري	delayed / summary	مؤجل
install	يثبت / يركب	remove / uninstall	يزيل
vary	يتنوع	compare / match	يطابق
productive	منتج / مثمر	sterile / unproductive / inactive / idle	مجدب / غير نشيط
decline	ينحدر / يقل	increase / improve / ascend / expand	يزيد / يوسع
procrastinate	يماطل	hurry / carry out / complete / continue	يستمر / يكمل
interrupt	يقاطع	advance / continue / aid / facilitate	يتقدم / يسهل
significant	ذو أهمية / له معنى	trivial / minor / insignificant	تافه
elegant	متألق / أنيق	dull / ugly / old-fashioned	قبيح
profits	فوائد	loss	خسارة
inspire	يلهم / يشجع	discourage / depress	يحبط / لا يشجع
colossal	ضخم	tiny / little / miniature / small	صغير
calamities	كوارث / مصائب	advantages / benefits	فوائد / مميزات
lack	- نقص - ينقص	- sufficiency / abundance / increase - own / have	- وفرة - يمتلك
arrogant	متكبر / متغطر	modest / humble	متواضع
trifling	تافه	effective / worthwhile / important	مؤثر / هام
basic	أساسي	inessential / insignificant / secondary	غير ضروري
optimistic	متفائل	pessimistic / depressed	متشائم
pointless	بلا هدف / لا فائدة منه	important / necessary / profitable	مربح / مهم
tough	عنيف / قاسي / صارم	delicate / tolerant / fragile	ضعيف / متسامح
picturesque	رائع / خلاب	ugly / dim / unsightly	قبيح
contemporary	معاصر	old / preceding / old-fashioned / out of date	سابق / قديم
temporary	مؤقت	permanent / long-term	دائم
dominant	مهيمن / مسيطر	trifling / trivial / slight / secondary	ثانوي / تافه
obviously	بوضوح	obscurely / ambiguously	بغموض
precious	قيم / ثمين	cheap / inexpensive	رخيص

deliberately	عن عمد / عن قصد	unintentionally / accidentally	بدون قصد / بالصدفة
fercely	بقوة / بوحشية	gently / kindly / calmly	بطيبة / بهدوء
jealous	غيور	content / calm / satisfied	راض / قانع
exaggerate	يبالغ	reduce/ ignore/neglect/compress/lessen	يقلل
honourable	مشرف / محترم / مبجل	corrupt / deceptive / immoral	فاسد / غير أخلاقي
humble	متواضع	rude / discourteous / uncivil	وقح
perseverance	ثابرة / إصرار	indifference / cowardice / weakness	لا مبالاة

Expressions, Idioms & Prepositions:

the result of	نتيجة ل	concentrate / focus on	يركز على
show/learn /teach (to مصدر) how to مصدر	يوضح كيف أن	what's going on	ماذا يحدث
cope with	يتماشى مع	from now on	من الآن فصاعداً
look into other ways of (V/ing)	يبحث عن طرق أخرى	hear from	يتلقى (رسائل / مكالمات) من شخص يعرفه
for the same amount for	بنفس الكمية	hear about	يسمع عن شخص لم يقابله
click on the link	يضغط على الرابط	at the start of	في بداية
in advance	مقدماً	at the end of	في نهاية
by accident	بالصدفة	catch up with	يلحق بـ
result in = lead to	يؤدي إلى	come over	يزور
result from	ينتج عن	tend to	يميل إلى
carry on	يستمر	increase in	زيادة في
on time	في الموعد المحدد	increase by	زيادة بنسبة
in time	في الموعد المناسب	in detail	بالتفصيل
happy with	سعيد بـ	come up with (ideas)	يبتكر أفكار جديدة
carry out	ينفذ	feel my best	أشعر بأفضل حالاتي
solution to	حل لـ	wait for	ينتظر
on board = aboard	على سطح (الطائرة/السفينة)	complain about	يشكو من
type up	يطبع / ينسخ	work as	يعمل كـ
get into journalism	يدخل مهنة الصحافة	qualify as	يتأهل كـ
close to	قريب من	evacuate from	يجلى من
stop from	يمنع من	on the runway	على مدرج (إقلاع و هبوط الطائرة)
get to	يصل إلى مكان بصعوبة	give up	يستسلم / يتخلى عن

arrive at	يصل إلى مكان صغير	dig out	يستخرج
arrive in	يصل إلى مكان كبير	careful about	حريص بشأن
reach	يصل إلى مكان (لا تتبع بحرف جر)	leave out	يستبعد
get into	يدخل (مكان) / ينضم لـ	find out	يكشف
arrive off	يخرج من وسيلة مواصلات	find out about	يكشف عن
sum up	يلخص	break down	يتعطل
easy to explain	سهل الشرح	break (sth) down	يحطم
agree with	يتفق مع (شخص)	an equal amount of	كمية متساوية من
agree to (مصدر)	يتفق على أن	slide down/along/across	ينزلق على
agree about	يتفق على (شء)	make a contribution to	يقدم مساعدة لـ
responsible for	مسئول عن	for a while	لفترة وجيزة
believe in	يؤمن بـ	confident about	واثق بشأن
name (sb) after	يعطى (شخص) اسم شخص آخر	care about	يعتني بـ
move to	ينتقل إلى	on a bigger scale	على نطاق واسع
proud of	فخور بـ	important for / to	مهم لـ
proud to مصدر	فخور أن	depend/rely/count on	يعتمد على
special about	مميز بـ	connect to / with	يربط بـ
get into troubles	يتسبب في مشكلات	type of	نوع من
on display	للعرض / معروض	related to	متصل بـ / متعلق بـ
on the whole	إجمالاً / كلياً	carry out	ينفذ
keep in touch with	يبقى على اتصال بـ	run out of	ينفذ من
instead of	بدلاً من	in the field of	في مجال
warnabout	يحذر من	in honour of	تكريماً لـ / على شرف
work out	يحل مشكلة	come across	يصادف
associated with	مرتبط بـ	accuse of	يتهم بـ
dig up	يحفر	transport ... from ... to	ينقل من إلى
end up (as)	يتنهي إلى (ك)	in authority	في السلطة
provide شخص for شيء	يوفر (شء) لـ (شخص)	take revenge on	ينتقم من
provide شخص with شيء	يمد (شخص) بـ (شء)	shape Into	يشكل إلى
passionate about	متحمس بشأن	sign up	يوقع
connected to / with	متصل بـ	participate in	يشارك في
meet up	يلتقي / يتقابل	keen on (V/ing) / اسم	مغرم بـ / محب لـ

in particular	بشكل خاص	put out fire	يطفىء الحريق
tend to مصدر	يميل إلى	reinventas	يعيد تأهيلك
(be) in touch with	يكون على اتصال ب	stick to	يلصق ب
go for a walk with	يتمشى مع	makeup of	يكون ... من / يؤلف ... من
responsible for	مسئول عن	classifyas	يصنف ك
slow down	يبطئ السرعة	different from / to	مختلف عن
take pride in	يفتخر ب	escape from	يهرب من
protect from / against	يحمى من	in an emergency	في حالة طوارئ
pass down from ...to	يورث من إلى	at a steady pace	بسرعة ثابتة
cry tears into	يذرف الدموع على	for a while	لفترة وجيزة
go on	يستمر	(be) based on	قائم على / معتمد على
(be) well-known for	معروف ل	(be) based in	مبنى على / مثبت على
manage to (مصدر) = succeed in (V/ing)	يتمكن من / ينجح في	in a fit of anger	في نوبة غضب
annoyed with	متضايق من	in trouble = in difficulty	في مشكلة
cut into	يقطع إلى	take on challenge	يتحدى / يقبل التحدي
different to /from	مختلف عن	keep away from	يبعد عن
grow up (with)	ينمو/ يكبر (على / ب)	dream of	يحلم ب
to conclude = in conclusion	في النهاية / في الخاتمة	set goals for	يحدد أهداف ل
in charge	مسئول	customer service	خدمة العملاء
graduate in	يتخرج في (تخصص/ سنة)	popular with	محبب من / شعبي لدى
graduate from	يتخرج من (مكان)	jealous of	غيور من
a graduate of	خريج من (مكان)	by post	بالبريد
apply for	يتقدم بطلب (وظيفة)	come up	يظهر
apply in person	يتقدم بطلب (بنفسه/ يدوي)	have responsibilities for	لديه مسؤوليات تجاه
apply online	يتقدم بطلب (على النت)	bring back = take back	يعيد / يستعيد
apply to (inf)	يتقدم بطلب لكي (مصدر)	divide into	يقسم إلى
old people's homes	دار مسنين	set a goal	يحدد هدف
take on	يتولى مسؤولية	relevant to	متعلق ب / مرتبط ب
candidate for	مرشح ل	much to my surprise	مما أدهشني كثيراً
typical of	نموذج (ل / من)	in turns	بالتناوب / بالدور
passionate about	شغوف ب	owing to / due to	بسبب

عبقري
لفة

The last touch
S E R I E S



Remember the joy of success diminishes
in your eyes fatigue

تذكر فرحة النجاح يصغر في عينك التعب

MR.Ahmed Tarek

الأحمد طارق

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- It has been very difficult for small companies to compete in the international trade.

Another word for "compete" is to

- a) develop b) stop c) contest d) consist

2- You should study these words as they are related the lesson.

- a) in b) at c) from d) to

3- To win, you should be

- a) competitive b) competition c) competitor d) competitively

4- Subscribing this channel, makes you know the current news all over the world.

The opposite of "current" is

- a) modern b) new c) old d) latest

5- The policemen dealt with her as an eyewitness. The antonym of "eyewitness" is

- a) consultant b) participant c) observer d) viewer

6- I don't agree your point of view, however, I respect every word you have said.

- a) with b) to c) at d) of

7- The minister refused to comment on the current events. Another word for "current" is

- a) boring b) prevailing c) annoying d) confusing

8- Teachers often depend on teaching methods.

- a) negative b) repaired c) retired d) interactive

9- To means make something seem better, larger, worse, etc. than it really is.

- a) spin b) negotiate c) exaggerate d) decline

10- Your statistics about the team's performance should regular updates

- a) keep b) sweep c) earn d) get

11- Working for ten years in this department, he became an experienced accountant.

The antonym of "experienced" is

- a) amazed b) astonished c) tolerant d) ignorant

12- Mr. Munir led a big to solve the mystery of the child's disappearance.

- a) investigatory b) investigation c) investigator d) investigate

13- It rained heavily yesterday and the streets were full of

- a) snow b) mud c) moist d) straw

14- The police began to the murder of the engineer.

- a) evaluate b) investigate c) exaggerate d) donate

15- What a magnificent dress! You look in it.

- a) interested b) stressed c) annoying d) stunning

16- What about trusting journalism? Is it right or wrong?

- a) stopping b) attending c) agreeing d) intending

17- COVID 19 is one of the most contemporary challenges that faced the humanity.

Another word for "contemporary" is

- a) current b) out-of-date c) preceding d) spectacular

- 18- He is a powerful parliament. The opposite of "powerful" is
a) unsightly b) unpleasant c) ineffective d) unattractive
- 19- I cannot deny that it was a picturesque voyage. The word "picturesque" can be replaced by
a) dull b) unpleasant c) informal d) attractive
- 20- She was wearing a pretty dress. The antonym of "pretty" is
a) fake b) ugly c) existing d) extinct
- 21- The detective was looking for the eyewitness who disappeared after the accident.
Another word for "eyewitness" is a/an
a) thief b) robber c) observer d) author
- 22- The words "freezing" and "frozen" are
a) an adverb and a verb b) two adjectives
c) an adjective and a noun d) two verbs
- 23- means so worried and tired that you cannot relax.
a) Wretched b) Stressed c) Stingy d) Miserable
- 24- Mahmoud El-Khateeb is an Egyptian
a) evacuated b) stability c) celebrity d) celebrated
- 25- Employers must consider all candidates impartially without
a) bias b) command c) share d) persuasion
- 26- To to have a discussion or meeting with other people at work, to suggest a lot of ideas for an activity or for solving a problem.
a) argue b) brainstorm c) quarrel d) disapprove
- 27- When my father was late yesterday, I very anxious.
a) took b) gave c) got d) forgave
- 28- Someone whose behavior, attitudes etc. people try to copy because they admire them is called a/an
a) role model b) role play c) attitude d) altitude
- 29- Mayar likes tennis. She spends hours playing in the
a) exhibition b) gallery c) court d) garage
- 30- Before signing the document, she an eye contact with her lawyer to confirm it.
a) made b) gained c) did d) missed
- 31- They held a meeting to discuss a significant offer from another company. The opposite of "significant" is
a) trivial b) brutal c) important d) necessary
- 32- His suggestion was accepted by most of the members, but a/an refused it.
a) majority b) minority c) publicity d) generality
- 33- Big Rami was the first prize in Master Olympia 2021
a) rewarded b) taken c) ignored d) awarded

- 34- A/An competition in which players compete against each other in a series of games until there is one winner.
a) festival b) tournament c) occasion d) incident
- 35- A radio or television program that can be downloaded from the internet is called a/an
a) poster b) podcast c) advert d) addition
- 36- The detective talked to the about what happened in the accident.
a) convicts b) suspects c) criminals d) eyewitnesses
- 37- We couldn't go to the match as Amr forgot to book the tickets. The word "book" can be replaced by
a) instruct b) construct c) reserve d) preserve
- 38- The suspect admitted the robbery and that he was responsiblethe murder as well.
a) from b) out c) for d) in
- 39- He paid a large sum of money to buy that flat because of its good
a) location b) admiration c) innovation d) invitation
- 40- His work as a/an for twenty years gave him the ability to be a good novelist.
a) journal b) journalism c) journalist d) journalistic
- 41- Coronavirus isn't a/an problem; it is a universal one.
a) international b) regional c) official d) normal
- 42- Do you think people who inaccurate information should be punished?
a) spring b) mark c) spread d) spy
- 43- As an interviewer, you should be objective. The synonym of "objective" is
a) interested b) afraid c) fired d) impartial
- 44- They some money to help the poor family.
a) raised b) rose c) aroused d) arose
- 45- No one can work all the time without any
a) pause b) prose c) event d) effort
- 46- A recent study has a great link between divorce and many social problems.
a) decreased b) demonstrated c) increased d) divided
- 47- To is to start to use new ideas, methods, or inventions.
a) innovate b) invent c) invite d) involve
- 48- The head teacherthe toppers precious awards for their brilliance.
a) received b) got c) made d) gave
- 49- When something is directly relating to the subject or problem being discussed or considered, it is
a) relative b) relevant c) reliable d) respectable
- 50- means behavior that is honourable, kind, generous, and brave, especially men's behavior towards women.
a) Credibility b) Stability c) Chivalry d) Cowardly
- 51- To try extremely hard to achieve something, even though it is very difficult is to
a) suffer b) struggle c) sniffle d) bubble

- 52- A state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries, etc. is called a/an
a) conflict b) benefit c) ethic d) alternative
- 53- When someone gives a shout of encouragement, he
a) steers b) sneezes c) cheeps d) cheers
- 54- A local business, shop, etc that is part of a larger business, etc is called a/an
a) issue b) branch c) organ d) member
- 55- She misled us by her yellow smile. Another word for "misled" is
a) required b) inspired c) believed d) deceived
- 56- My uncle started his career a reporter twenty years ago.
a) as b) such c) for d) above
- 57- I can't study this long lesson. I need a/an
a) accusation b) incident c) topic d) summary
- 58-To tell something more modern in the way it looks or operates means to
a) download b) upgrade c) update d) upload
- 59- They climbed up to the castle over the of the sea.
a) harbours b) courts c) cliffs d) ports
- 60- There was a quick of the passengers because of the threats of exploding a bomb.
a) collaboration b) condemnation c) evacuation d) separation
- 61- Tell me the reason your absence last week.
a) in b) for c) with d) of
- 62- How a person think and the emotions means
a) mental health b) sanitation c) hygiene d) well- being
- 63- Why are you shouting? Tell me, what's going?
a) about b) in c) with d) on
- 64- Taking care of your body and how you feel is called
a) mental health b) intensive care c) self-care d) a day care
- 65- Why are fixing this old car? I think you should sell it; it doesn't the efforts.
a) worth b) spend c) spoil d) trust
- 66- After having lunch, I pain in my stomach. The food wasn't good,
a) accused b) made c) had d) did
- 67- To buy something cheaply is to
a) take after b) look after c) look up d) pick up
- 68- are the drops of water which fall from your eyes when you are sad.
a) Clouds b) Cries c) Tears d) Rains
- 69- A/An is the period when someone is king, queen or emperor.
a) region b) reign c) inhabitant d) inhaler
- 70- To is to put your arms around someone and hold them in a friendly way.
a) spy b) embrace c) sustain d) insist

- 71- To try to judge the value, size, speed, cost, etc of something without calculating it exactly means to
a) estimate b) respect c) negotiate d) neglect
- 72- I don't think they would forgive the killers; they would take revenge them.
a) up b) at c) for d) on
- 73- I don't know how he managed to shape the clay this beautiful statue.
a) onto b) into c) up d) off
- 74- This test is basedunits 4, 5 & 6.
a) in b) on c) at d) of
- 75- The statue was based the entrance of the museum.
a) in b) on c) at d) of
- 76- A friend indeed is the one who supports you trouble.
a) with b) for c) by d) in
- 77- means more important and noticeable.
a) A servant b) A tyrant c) Confident d) Dominant
- 78- means when you do not understand what is happening or what something means because it is not clear.
a) Session b) Confusion c) Permission d) Illusion
- 79- A member of your family who lived a long time ago is called a/an
a) heir b) ancestor c) archaeologist d) maid
- 80- UNESCO stands for
a) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
b) Union Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Opportunity
c) United Nubian Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
d) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Celebrated Organization
- 81- My father three tickets to watch a play at the theatre.
a) deserved b) preserved c) booked d) knocked
- 82- This job needs some certain
a) furniture b) luggage c) behavior d) experience
- 83- Don't exaggerate; he is just an ordinary writer. The antonym of "exaggerate" is to
a) neglect b) select c) depict d) admit
- 84-They had to for hours in the train station to buy some tickets.
a) queued b) slid c) brought d) quarreled
- 85- The job or activity of writing news reports for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio is called
a) athletics b) journalism c) proficiency d) statistics
- 86- Being trapped, the mouse was petrified. The word "petrified" means
a) scared b) varied c) embarrassed d) fascinated
- 87- It's common that the rise of crime rate is associated bad social and financial conditions.
a) in b) for c) with d) on

88- It's said that all primary students will be provided tablets in the near future.

- a) with b) about c) for d) of

89- A big party was given in honour the athletes after their great achievement.

- a) with b) about c) for d) of

90- Many animals and plants became extinct as a result to man's bad activities. The synonym of the word "extinct" is

- a) living b) alive c) dead d) deadly

91- She used to adapt to any temporary situations. The word "temporary" can be replaced

- a) forceful b) apparent c) central d) short-term

92- It's banned to hit animals fiercely like that. The opposite of "fiercely" is

- a) generally b) gently c) cruelly d) friendly

93- He must be talented to get this dominant position in the company. "Dominant" here means.....

- a) main b) mean c) menacing d) remaining

94- I'm sorry. I didn't do it deliberately. The antonym of "deliberately" is

- a) intentionally b) optionally c) accurately d) accidentally

95- I don't like your way of speaking; try to speak obviously. Another word of "obviously" is.....

- a) suddenly b) absolutely c) menacingly d) clearly

96- Despite her poverty, she is picking some rare paintings.

- a) by b) up c) in d) to

97- To is to cover land with a big amount of water.

- a) tolerate b) generate c) bleed d) flood

98- means relating to the principles of what is right and wrong behavior, and with the difference between good and evil.

- a) Funeral b) Moral c) Logical d) Magical

99- Ideas or opinions that many people have, but that are wrong or not true are called

- a) mythology b) physiology c) sociology d) psychology

100- I like his cheerful way of speaking. The antonym of "cheerful" is

- a) bright b) optimistic c) depressed d) amazing

A collection of some important questions from

Longman, Work Book, Previous Experimental and Final Exams:

101- Hein developing his linguistic skills.

- a) persisted b) insisted c) resisted d) consisted

102- Mr. Adam worked as an ambassador abroad. This meant he was a / an

- a) diplomat b) president c) actor d) volunteer

103- Having gaps in our understanding means there are someneeded to be clarified.

- a) circles b) points c) angles d) lines

104- Most parents raise their children to obey rules. These parents are

- a) strict b) tolerant c) spoilt d) tender

105- She has a great achievement despite her disability.

- a) made b) done c) taken d) given

106- To be a cooperative person in the society. You have to the burdens of whoever suffers.

- a) lighten b) deepen c) increase d) intensify

107- I asked my friend to use her mobile phone to an urgent phone call.

- a) do b) compete c) make d) go

108- You shouldsome certain qualities besides your qualifications to get a good job.

- a) prove b) have c) plan d) do

109- Our real should be people's minds to build a bright future.

- a) investment b) invitation c) attraction d) settlement

110- This company has a good economic reputation because of its high-quality

- a) products b) roots c) citizens d) leaves

111- After this long drought, the plants need to be

- a) elevated b) refrigerated c) separated d) irrigated

112- Some animals can live in extreme weather conditions. The antonym of the word "extreme" is.....

- a) moderate b) dangerous c) serious d) severe

113- Dr. Magdi is a famous doctor. He graduated medicine 20 years ago.

- a) on b) in c) for d) from

114- The word "separate" can be used as

- a) a noun only b) a verb and an adjective c) only a verb d) a noun and an adverb

115- Noise me headache.

- a) makes b) has c) does d) gives

116- What bad news! The book had been before it was published.

- a) leaked b) locked c) disappeared d) written

117- It is that some people were typing up copies of the book to share it illegally.

- a) comfortable b) appeared c) climbed d) claimed

118- I am sure your spirit of is the most important factor of success.

- a) cause b) merit c) determination d) deterioration

119- In underdeveloped countries, illiteracy lack of national awareness there.

- a) suspects b) respects c) reflects d) infects

120- It takes roughly two hours to get to the company. Roughly here mean.....

- a) seriously b) hardly c) harshly d) approximately

121- It was a gloomy room that was poorly lit by oil lamps. "Gloomy" is an antonym for.....

- a) pleasant b) dull c) depressing d) pleased

122- The young child is serving a/an..... as a carpenter.

- a) scholarship b) apprenticeship c) hardship d) membership

Grammar Points

الزمن	التركيب	الكلمات الدالة	الاستخدام
المضارع البسيط	المعلوم	المصدر مع I / we / you / they و الجمع المصدر + s مع المفرد He / she / it	حقائق – عادات في الحاضر مواعيد ثابتة
	النفي	don't / doesn't + inf + فاعل	بعد الروابط الزمنية اذا كانت الجملة مضارع او مستقبل
	السؤال	Do / does + فاعل + inf?	
	المجهول	am / is / are + p.p. + مفعول	
الماضي البسيط	المعلوم	التصريف الثاني للفعل باضافة ed – او فعل شاذ في التصريف الثاني	شيء تم او انتهى في الماضي-
	النفي	didn't + inf + فاعل wasn't / weren't + فاعل p.p. / اسم/صفة	عادة في الماضي
	السؤال	Did + فاعل + inf? Was / were + فاعل + صفة / اسم / p.p.?	الحالة الثانية من قاعدة if بعد التعبيرات الاتية اذا جاء بعدها فاعل
	المجهول	was / were + p.p. + مفعول	I wish / would rather / It is time
المضارع المستمر	المعلوم	am / is / are + verb-ing	شيء يحدث الان
	النفي	am / is / are + not + verb-ing	شيء سوف يحدث في المستقبل لكن تم الترتيب له من قبل
	السؤال	am / is / are + فاعل + verb-ing?	الاعتذار عن شيء في المستقبل لانه تم الاعداد لشيء آخر
	المجهول	am / is / are + being + p.p. + مفعول	المواعيد الشخصية
الماضي المستمر	المعلوم	was / were + verb-ing	شيء كان مستمر في وقت محدد في الماضي
	النفي	was / were + not + verb-ing	شيء كان كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث اخر
	السؤال	was / were + فاعل + verb-ing?	
	المجهول	was / were + being + p.p. + مفعول	
المضارع التام	المعلوم	have/ has + p.p	شيء بدأ في الماضي و لازال مستمر
	النفي	have/ has + not + p.p	شيء انتهى حالا او منذ فترة قصيرة
	السؤال	have/ has + فاعل + p.p?	شيء انتهى في الماضي و له اثر في الحاضر
	المجهول	have/ has + been + p.p. + مفعول	شيء حدث في الماضي و لم يذكر وقت حدوثه
المضارع التام المستمر	المعلوم	have/ has + been + verb-ing	شيء بدأ في الماضي و لازال مستمرا
	النفي	have/ has + not + been + verb-ing	تفسير لموقف في الحاضر و السبب استمر فترة وقت طويل
	السؤال	have/has + فاعل + been + verb-ing?	
	المجهول	غير شائع استخدامه في المبني للمجهول	
الماضي التام	المعلوم	had + p.p	شيء انتهى في الماضي قبل بداية حدث اخر
	النفي	had + not + p.p	شيء انتهى في الماضي وترك اثر في الماضي
	السؤال	had + فاعل + p.p?	
	المجهول	had + been + p.p. + مفعول	

الماض التام المستمر	المعلوم	had + been + verb-ing	وقت + all	شئ استمر فترة في الماض قبل حدوث شئ اخر في الماض تفسير لموقف في الماض و السبب استمر فترة وقت طويل
	النفي	had + not + been + verb-ing	وقت + the whole	
	السؤال	had + فاعل + been + verb-ing?	for / since	
	المجهول	غير شائع استخدامه في المبني للمجهول		

ملخص لحالات الراوي المتصلة بالماض المستمر و الماض البسيط

1	ماض بسيط (sub) , ماض مستمر (sub) While he was running, he fell down.	حدث قطع الاخر
2	ماض مستمر (sub) , ماض مستمر (sub) While he was running, he was listening to music.	حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت
3	ماض بسيط (sub) , While V-ing While having my lunch, I got a call.	لا يوجد فاعل بعد while
4	ماض بسيط (sub) , While (sub) was/were While I was at school, I met an old friend.	فعل أساسي V. to be
5	ماض بسيط (sub) , اسم + حرف جر While While on holiday, I visited Matrouh.	While , اسم حرف جر , past simple
6	ماض بسيط (sub) , On V-ing On seeing the cat, she cried.	حدثان متعاقبان
7	(ماض مستمر) because / as (ماض بسيط) I couldn't come because I was revising for my exam.	نتيجة و سبب
8	(ماض بسيط) , During (noun) During the match, he broke his leg.	
9	(ماض بسيط) , ing + فعل + صفة ملكية During During his staying at the hotel, he took a selfie with a celebrity	

ملخص حالات when مع الماض البسيط و الماض المستمر:

When ماض بسيط , ماض بسيط	- When I saw Ali, I greeted him	احداث متتالية ليس بينها فاصل زمني
When ماض مستمر , ماض بسيط	-When he broke his leg, he was playing.	حدث قطع حدث اخر
When ماض بسيط , ماض مستمر	-When he was playing, he broke his leg.	
When + verb-ing , ماض بسيط	- When meeting Omar, I asked him for help.	لا يوجد فاعل بعد when
On + verb-ing , ماض بسيط	- On meeting Omar, I asked him for him.	on تساوي when في المعنى

لاحظ عندما لا يوجد بعد while فاعل يتبعها فعل +ing اذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمعلوم و لكن تتبع ب being + p.p اذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمجهول:

While	verb-ing	مفعول	الجملة مبنية للمعلوم
While having dinner, I got a call.			
While being + P.P	لا يوجد مفعول	الجملة مبينة للمجهول	
While being cooked, dinner had great smell.			

ملخص للراوي مع الماض التام

الراوي	زمن الجملة الاولى	زمن الجملة الثانية
1. After As soon as	ماض تام / ماض تام مستمر	ماض بسيط
2. ماض بسيط	because / as / since	ماض تام / ماض تام مستمر
3. Before By the time	ماض بسيط	ماض تام / ماض تام مستمر
4. ماض تام / ماض تام مستمر	so / that's why	ماض بسيط

5.	Having	p.p.	معلوم	ماض بسيط
6.	Having	been + p.p.	مجهول	ماض بسيط
7.	On	verb-ing		ماض بسيط

8.	No sooner + had + فاعل + p.p. than ماض بسيط Hardly + had + فاعل + p.p. when ماض بسيط Scarcely + had + فاعل + p.p. when ماض بسيط	روابط من جزنين
9.	فاعل + had + no sooner + p.p. than ماض بسيط فاعل + had + hardly + p.p. when ماض بسيط فاعل + had + scarcely + p.p. when ماض بسيط	

10.	It was only when It wasn't until	ماض تام	that	ماض بسيط	روابط من جزنين
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ملخص حالات قاعدة **till / until** في الماض

11.	فاعل	didn't	فعل في المصدر	until till	ماض تام
	فاعل	wasn't / weren't	اسم / صفة / حرف جر		
	مفعول	wasn't / weren't	p.p. جملة مبنية للمجهول		

12.	ماض تام	After that	ماض بسيط
13.	ماض بسيط	Before that	ماض تام

ملاحظات على الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام

just / already / ever / never زغالبا مكانهم بين **have** و **has** و التصريف الثالث

- I have just eaten.

already	<p>تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة لتوضح ان الحدث تم قبل وقت الكلام</p> <p>A: would you like to eat with me? B: No. I have already eaten.</p> <p>يمكن أن تأتي اخر الجملة الخبرية.</p> <p>I have eaten already. Or I have already eaten.</p> <p>يمكن ان تأتي اخر السؤال للتعبير عن سرعة الاداء:</p> <p>Have you washed all these dishes? How amazing!</p>
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ever	<p>يمكن استخدام ever في الحالات الآتية:</p> <p>- للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة (هل سبق ان فعلت؟)</p> <p>- للتعبير عن التفضيل:</p> <p>- Have you ever travelled abroad?</p> <p>Amazing in the best book I have ever seen.</p> <p>It is the first time + sub. + has/ have ever + pp</p> <p>It is the first time I have ever travelled by plane.</p> <p>= it is the first time to travel by plane</p> <p>- بديلا لـ never في الجملة المنفية :</p> <p>- I have never eaten sushi. = I haven't ever eaten sushi</p>
yet	<p>- I haven't had my breakfast yet.</p> <p>- Have you had your breakfast yet.</p> <p>- تأتي اخر الجملة المنفية بـ haven't / hasn't</p> <p>- تأتي اخر السؤال للاستفهام هل الحدث تم أم لا:</p>

الفرق بين for & since

for	معناها منذ يأتي بعدها بداية الحدث فقط:	since	معناها لمدة يأتي بعدها مدة الحدث كاملة بدون ذكر البداية:
	- He has married since 2015. - She has been absent since her illness.		- He has married for 7 years. - She has been absent for a long time.
و تجد بعد هذه التعبيرات:	2017 – September – this morning Friday – summer last + time his marriage- my childhood (اسم) then	و تجد بعد هذه التعبيرات:	a year - a month - a minute three days the last + time a long time - as long as I can remember

ملاحظات هامة

1. لاحظ قواعد since جيدا:

since مضارع تام , ماض بسيط	- Since he travelled, he has sent two emails.
since مضارع تام	- He has sent two emails since he travelled.
وقت since مضارع تام	- He has sent two emails since 2017.
it is + since ماض بسيط مدة زمنية	- It is three years since he travelled.

2. لاحظ استخدام for مع المضارع التام و الماض البسيط:

الحدث لم ينقطع	مدة for	مضارع تام
I have lived in the same house for 5 years. I still live in it.		
الحدث انقطع	مدة for	ماض بسيط
I lived in Alex for 5 years but now I live in Cairo.		

3- لاحظ الفرق بين سنة ماضية + since و سنة ماضية + in

سنة ماضية + since	مضارع تام
Since 2017, he has worked for the same company.	
سنة ماضية + in	ماض بسيط
In 2017, he worked for a bank.	

. لاحظ الفرق بين التعبيرات الآتية جيدا:

has / have been to + مكان	ذهب الى مكان و عاد منه
has / have + gone to + مكان	ذهب و لم يعد
has / have + been in + مكان	موجود في مكان مع ذكر المدة الي قضاها فيه

- Ali isn't here, he has gone to the mall.
- Mom has been to the market; I like the apples she bought.
- Dad has been in The USA for 7 months.

الفرق بين المضارع التام البسيط و المضارع التام المستمر

المضارع التام المستمر	المضارع التام (البسيط)
have/has + been + verb-ing	have / has + p.p.
	have / has + been+ p.p.
all – the whole – for – since	yet – just – already – never - ever
التركيز على المدة	التركيز على العدد او التكرار
الحدث لم ينتهي	الحدث انتهى
تفسير لموقف في الحاضر و سبب الموقف شئ استمر فترة	تفسير لموقف في الحاضر و سبب الموقف شئ انتهى سريعا
-He is tired as he has been working all day.	- I can't walk as I have broken my leg.

لاحظ ان نفس الاختلافات تنطبق على الماض التام و الماض التام المستمر لكن الاحداث في الماض

I had read three books before I slept.

I had been reading for two hours before I slept.

مقارنة الصفات Comparison				
1	التساوي Equality	الاثبات	as صفة مجردة as	- He is as tall as his father.
		النفي	not as صفة مجردة as not so صفة مجردة as	- He isn't as / so tall as his father. - He is the same height as his father.
		the same	the same + اسم	
2	المقارنة Comparative بين طرفين	er than صفة قصيرة		- Ali is taller than Sami.
		less صفة قصيرة مجردة more / less صفة طويلة + than		- Sami is less tall than Ali. Cairo is more crowded than Benha.
3	بيان فرق المقارنة فارق كبير	نستخدم much / a lot / far / even قبل المقارنة		- Adel is much more careful than me. - Ali is far taller than his wife.
4	بيان فرق المقارنة فارق بسيط	نستخدم slightly / a bit / a little قبل المقارنة		- She is a bit shorter than me.
5	تفضيل واحد على الباقي Superlative	est + صفة قصيرة the most / least صفة طويلة		- Teaching is the most important profession.

2- ملاحظات على صيغة التفضيل:

1. تستخدم the قبل صيغة التفضيل

- Cairo is the biggest city in Egypt.

لكن لا نستخدم the قبل صفة التفضيل في الحالات الآتية

1- بعد صفات الملكية my – his – her – its- our – their – your

- This is my best friend.

2. بعد s الملكية (s)

- This is Soha's eldest brother.

first, second, third, etc.

3- بعد الاعداد الترتيبية (ordinals):

- This is the first most successful movie this year.

3- لاحظ جيدا حالات استخدام the مع الصفات:

1. تستخدم the مع الصفة العادية بدون اسم بعد الصفة و تعطي فئة من الناس (جمع)

The old = old people

The rich = rich people

2- تستخدم صفة مقارنة + the في تعبير كلما كلما مثل الشكل الآتي

the	صفة مقارنة	,	the	صفة مقارنة
The taller the basketball player is, the better.				
The more you study, the more grade you get.				

3- العادي استخدام the مع صفة التفضيل لكننا نستخدمها مع صفة مقارنة مع وجود تعبير of the two.

- Omar is the taller of the two brothers.

Future forms صيغ المستقبل

will + inf + فاعل

الكلمات الدالة	الامثلة	الاستخدامات
perhaps, probably, possibly, certain	- He will be 17 next month.	الحقيقة في المستقبل كالعمر
	- It is hot here. I will open the window.	القرار السريع

تنبؤ للمستقبل بدون دليل	I think Zamalik will win the league.	likely, expect, predict, hope, think بدون دليل, possible, probable, promise, suppose, afraid, sure, believe
عرض خدمة أو طلب شيء	- Will you carry this bag for me, please?	
وعد أو تهديد	- I promise I will let you go out with your friends..	
التحذير	- Behave yourself or I will punish you.	
مع تعبيرات الرأي الشخصي بدون دليل	- I believe we will have a better future.	

am/ is / are + going to + inf		
الاستخدامات	الأمثلة	الكلمات الدالة
خطة - نية - قرار سابق	- He is going to buy a car. It is his plan.	intend, intention, decide, decision, plan, made up his mind
تنبؤ للمستقبل بدليل حاضري الحاضر	The ceiling is cracked. I think it is going to fall.	
شيء على وشك الحدوث	Look out! A bee is going to sting you.	

am/ is / are + verb-ing المضارع المستمر		
الاستخدامات	الأمثلة	الكلمات الدالة
شيء سوف يحدث في المستقبل لكن تم الإعداد له	- She is travelling next month. Everything is set.	arrange, arranged, arrangements, prepared, set
مواعيد شخصية - اجتماعات	I am meeting my friends tomorrow.	preparation, appointment
الاعتذار عن شيء لاني مرتب لشيء آخر	I can't go to the theatre with you tomorrow. I am taking care of my little brother.	

المضارع البسيط (مصدر / مصدر + s, es, ies)		
الاستخدامات	الأمثلة	الكلمات الدالة
مواعيد ثابتة لا يمكن تعديلها مثل مواعيد بداية ونهاية الأحداث مواعيد فتح وإغلاق الأماكن, مواعيد وصول ومغادرة وسائل المواصلات	- The last train to Matrouh leaves at 10.30 tomorrow. - The library opens at 9 a.m. tomorrow.	مواعيد و توقيتات

will be verb-ing المستقبل المستمر		
الاستخدامات	الأمثلة	الكلمات الدالة
شيء سيكون مستمر في وقت محدد في المستقبل	- I will be travelling tomorrow at 9p.m.	this time next, from....to, between....and,
شيء سيكون مستمر في المستقبل عندما يقطعه حدث آخر	I will be waiting for her when the plane lands.	
شيء سيحدث في المستقبل كالمعتاد	Will you e going to the library on Sunday as usual?	

Will have + p.p. المستقبل التام		
الاستخدامات	الأمثلة	الكلمات الدالة
شيء سيكون اكتمل قبل أو بحلول وقت في المستقبل	By 2027, She will have graduated.	By, by the time, by this time, intime, before, already, on

الروابط الزمنية اذا دلت الجملة على المستقبل

رابط زمني	مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام (1)	مستقبل (2)
after /before/when/as soon as/ by the time/ if الحالة الاولى		
مستقبل will + inf	رابط زمني after /before/when	مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام

will have +p.p. will be V-ing	as soon as/ by the time/ if الحالة الاولى	
Suggestion اقتراح شئ للمستقبل		
صيغ اقتراح على شكل جملة خبرية		صيغ اقتراح على شكل سؤال
1 Let's + inf. / Let's not + inf / Don't let +inf.	1	Shall we +inf. ?
2 I (would) suggest + verb-ing .	2	Why don't we / you + inf.?
3 I (would) recommend + verb-ing .	3	What about + verb-ing?
4 - I suggest + فاعل + inf .	4	How about + verb-ing?
5 - I suggest + فاعل + should + inf .	5	Have you thought about + verb-ing?
6 You / I / we + should / could + inf .	6	Have you considered + verb-ing?
7 I think you / you + should + inf .	7	Would you consider + verb-ing?
8 We should probably consider + verb-ing .	8	What if we /you + inf.?
9 Perhaps /Maybe + فاعل + should / would + inf .	9	Wouldn't it be better to + inf.?
10 - It is just a suggestion, but + فاعل + could + inf.	10	May I suggest + verb-ing?
11 - It is just a an idea, but + فاعل + could + inf .		
12 My suggestion would be to + inf .		
13 My recommendation would be to + inf.		

Modal verbs ملاحظات على الافعال الناقصة و استخداماتها		
1. should + inf.	تستخدم للنصيحة للمستقبل - و الاقتراح - اعطاء الرأي	
2. ought to + inf.	تستخدم للنصيحة للمستقبل	
3. had better	تستخدم للنصيحة للمستقبل و تفضل لاعطاء نصيحة لعمل شئ الان	
4. should have + p.p. shouldn't have + p.p. ought to have + p.p. oughtn't to have + p.p.	يستخدموا للتعبير عن الندم و اللوم علي شئ في الماضي	
5. could + inf.	تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة في الماضي - الاحتمال في المستقبل - الطلب المهذب - اعطاء الاذن	
6. could have + p.p.	تستخدم للتعبير عن احتمال ضعيف في الماضي - شئ كان ممكن ان يحدث و لم يحدث في الماضي	
7. may + inf might + inf	يستخدموا للتعبير عن احتمال في الحاضر - الطلب المهذب - اعطاء الاذن - تقديم اقتراح	
8. may have + p.p. might have + p.p. could have + p.p.	يستخدموا للتعبير عن الاحتمال الضعيف في الماضي	
9. must + inf.	تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة في الحاضر و المستقبل - الدعوة الحارة - التذكير بشئ مهم - النصيحة القوية - الاستنتاج في الحاضر	
10. must have + p.p.	تستخدم للتعبير عن الاستنتاج في الماضي	
11. mustn't + inf	تستخدم للتعبير عن التحريم - المنع - التحذير - النصيحة - اهمية عدم القيام بشئ	
12. have to / has to need to / needs to	للتعبير عن الضرورة و الالزام في الحاضر أو المستقبل	
13. had to / needed to	للتعبير عن الضرورة و الالزام في الماضي	

14.	don't have to / doesn't have don't need to / doesn't need to	للتعبير عن عدم وجود ضرورة في الحاضر او المستقبل
15.	didn't have to didn't need to	للتعبير عن عدم وجود ضرورة في الماضي
16.	needn't + inf	للتعبير عن عدم وجود ضرورة في الحاضر او المستقبل
17.	needn't have + p.p.	للتعبير عن انه كان من غير الضروري عمل شيء تم فعله

Phrasal verbs

look after	يرعى/ يعتني بـ	write down	يدون/ يسجل
leave out	يستبعد- يسقط - يترك خلفه	work on	يقطع - يطور
lead to	يؤدي الي	work out	يحل - يستنتج - يتمرن
last for	يستمر لمدة	walk into	يصطدم بـ - يتورط في
immerse into	يستحوذ علي انتباه ... في	wake up	يستيقظ - يوقظ
immerse.... in	يدمج مع	turn into	يحول.... الي
hold on to	يتشبث بـ - يتمسك بـ	trap in/ inside	يحتجز....في
help ... with	يساعد.... في	throw away	يرمي /يتخلص من
heard of	يعرف / يسمع بـ	tend to	يميل لـ
hear from	يتلقى أخبار	take part in	يشارك في
hand in	يُسلم	take on	يقبل القيام بـ - يوظف- يتحمل مسؤولية
grow up	يكبر- ينمو	take off	تقلع الطائرة - يخلع ملابس
go with	يتلازم مع	switch off	ينجح نجاح سريع
go up	يصعد- يرتفع	sum up	يتوقف عن التفكير في - يغلغ
go out	يخرج	succeed in	يلخص
go on	يحدث - يستمر	stretch out	ينجح في
give up	يستسلم - يتخلي عن	stop from	يتمدد
get on	يركب / يستقل وسيلة	stick to	يمنعمن
keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال بـ	stay up	يلتزم بـ
get off	ينزل من	speak /talk to	يسهر
getto	يوصل.... الي	slow down	يتحدث الي
find out (about)	يكشف / يعرف (عن)	sign up	يبطئ- يقلل سرعة
end up in	ينتهي به المطاف في	set up	يسجل (علي موقع او تطبيق)
end up as	ينتهي به الحال	set off (to)	يضبط - ينشئ
dig up	يستخرج - ينقب عن	search for	ينطلق (الي)
dig out	يستخرج /ينقب عن	run out	يبحث عن
die out	ينقرض/ يندثر	result in	ينفذ (ما لديه من)
depend on	يعتمد علي	respond to	يؤدي الي / يخلص الي
			يرد علي

cope with	يواجه- يساير	relate to	يتعلق ب
contribute to/towards	يساهم في	refer.... to	يحيل الي
come up (with)	يظهر - يحدث - يأتي ب	reduce ... into	يختصر الي
come through	يظهر - يبدو	react to	يستجيب ل
come over	يزور	reach up	يبسط - يمد - يتعلق
come across	يصادف - يجد بالصدفة	put away	يضع ... في مكانه
clear off	يفر- يزول	pull down	يهدم
catch up with	يلحق ب - يواكب	pull out	ينتزع/ يستخرج
carry out	ينفذ /يقوم ب	prefer..... to	يفضل على.....
carry on = go on	يستمر في	pick up	يشترى - يلتقط - يحضر
care about	يهتم ب	pass on / down	ينتقل - يورث
call on	يزور	name after	يسمى علي اسم
bring / take back	يعيد	move on to	ينتقل الي
break down	يتحلل - يتعطل	move away from	يعزل من / ينتقل بعيدا من
belong to	يخص / ينتمي الي	miss out on	يفوت - يضيع
believe in	يؤمن ب	meet up (with)	يلتقي ب
ask.... for	يطلب من ... ان	make up	يؤلف / يختلق
apply for	يتقدم بطلب للحصول علي	look up to	يقتدي ب
addict to	يدمن	look into	يبحث - يدرس - يتحقق من
adapt to	يتأقلم/ يتكيف مع	look for	يبحث عن
look at	يفحص- يحلل	look back	ينظر للخلف - يعيد التفكير

أفعال تتبّع بـ to + inf

Agree	يوافق	demand	يطلب	manage	يستطيع	promise	بعد
Want	يريد	deserve	يستحق	long	يشاق	decide	يقرر
Plan	يخطط	expect	يتوقع	mean	يقصد	wish	يامل
Refuse	يرفض	hope	يامل	offer	يعرض	threaten	يهدد
Hope	يامل	learn	يتعلم	learn	يتعلم	enable	يمكن
Claim	يدعي - يزعم	allow	يسمح	expect	يتوقع	teach	يدرس - يعلم
Seem	يبدو	advise	ينصح	afford	يتحمل تكاليف	fail	يفشل

أفعال تتبّع بـ verb-ing

Avoid	يتجنب	suggest	يقترح	keep on / Keep	يستمر
Enjoy	يتمتع	recommend	يوصي	mind	يمنع
Deny	ينكر	imagine	يتخيل	dislike	يكره
Finish	ينهي	fancy	يتخيل	admit	يعترف
Go	يذهب	put off	يؤجل	practice	يتدرب

appreciate	يفقد	miss	يفتقد	consider	يعتبر - يفكر
Delay	يؤخر	risk	يخاطر	include	يشمل - يتضمن

to + verb-ing		عادة يأتي بعد to المصدر لكن توجد بعض التعبيرات و الأفعال يتبعها	
be + accustomed to	معتاد على	look forward to	يتطلع الى
be + used to	معتاد على	object to	يعترض على
lead to	يؤدي الى	be + addicted to	مدمن لـ
take to	يدمن		

لاحظ الاتي جيدا

like / love / hate / prefer + to +inf / verb-ing	would love / like / hate / prefer + to -inf
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افعال ياتي بعدها to + inf او gerund مع تغيير كبير في المعنى :			
remember	forget	regret	try stop go on :
Structure	Meaning	Example sentences	
1 stop + to + inf	يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئا	I stopped to talk to Mona when I met her yesterday.	
2 stop + verb-ing	- ينهي شئ- يقاطع- يتوقف عن عمل شيء	- He stopped smoking. He no longer smokes.	
3 remember + to + inf	يتذكر ثم يفعل (الحدث لم يتم)	Remember to turn off the lights before leaving.	
4 remember + verb-ing	يتذكر انه فعل (الحدث تم)	I remember seeing that film before. It is amazing.	
5 forget + to + inf	ينسى أن يفعل (الحدث لم يتم)	I'm sorry I forgot to bring back your dictionary.	
6 forget + verb-ing	نسى أنه قد فعل (الحدث تم)	Grandma forgot giving me the money. It is still with me.	
7 try + to + inf	يحاول ان يفعل - يبذل جهدو محاولة قد تجد في الجملة ما يشير الى الفشل	The boy tried to climb the tree.	
8 try + verb-ing	يجرب شئ لحل مشكلة - قد تجد في الجملة ما يشير الى النجاح	Try using this washing powder to remove the stain.	
9 regret + verb-ing	يندم على فعل او عدم فعل شئ في الماضي	I regret buying this old car.it id bad	
10 regret + to+ inf	يأسف انه مضطر لفعل شئ او قول شئ - هي تشير دائما للمستقبل	I regret to tell you that you haven't passed the exam	
11 go on + verb-ing	يستمر في فعل نفس الشئ بعد التوقف	I went on watering the garden after the break.	
12 go on + to +inf	يستمر في العمل لكن في نشاط اخر	After the watering the garden, I went on to prune the trees.	

السببية Causative

فكرة الدرس : شخص اخر قام بالفعل من اجلي .. لم أقم بالفعل بنفسى... بمعنى شخص تسبب في حدوث شئ او ان شخص يقوم بالفعل

لها شكلين :الشكل الاول

المستفيد (صاحب الشئ)	have let make	الفاعل	مصدر
	get / allow / force / permit		مصدر + to

- I have my mother tidy my room.
- They get someone to guard their crop.

الشكل الثاني

المستفيد (صاحب الشيء)	Have get	المفعول	مصدر مصدر + to
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- We always have our house cleaned. - We are having our lunch cooked now.
- We are going to get our new flat painted - Ali got this room tidied yesterday.

ملاحظات هامة

- لاحظ إذا أردنا أن نذكر الفاعل في جملة الاستخدام السببي، يوضع في نهاية الجملة مسبقاً بحرف الجر (by):
- I'm having my homework checked by the teacher.
- لاحظ كيف يكون الاستخدام السببي في حالة السؤال.
- Did you have your meal prepared? (Past Simple)
- No, I didn't (have it prepared). I prepared it myself.
- لاحظ كيف يكون الاستخدام السببي في حالة النفي.
- I will not get the papers delivered by my assistant. I'll deliver them by myself
- لاحظ الفارق بين الجمل التالية من حيث المعنى:
أنا من قام بتنظيف المنزل
- I cleaned my house. (This means I cleaned it myself).
- I had my house cleaned.
(I paid someone to clean it.) / (A cleaner cleaned my house.)
- لاحظ لا يوجد فارق في الاستخدام بين (have) و (get) سوى أن (have) تستخدم بشكل رسمي أكثر:
- I don't know how to repair cars, so I'm having mine repaired at the garage round the corner.
- كما أن (get) أكثر استخداماً وشيوعاً من (have) في الجملة الأمرية.
- Get your haircut! It's too long.

Adjectives and adverbs

الصفة	تصف اسم بعدها	غالباً الفعل يصفه ظرف الطريقة إلا الأفعال التقريرية مثل (1) أفعال الحواس: يعطي ملمس و شعور feel يعطي مذاق taste - يعطي رائحة smell (2) أي فعل بمعنى يبدو - seem - sound - look - appear verb to be (3) (4) أفعال الأخرى: - continue - grow - remain - stay (5) بعد أي فعل بمعنى يصبح: become - get - turn
الصفة	- She is a nice girl. الضمائر الآتية تأتي الصفة بعدها: somebody - anybody - everybody - nobody - someone - anyone - everyone - none - something - anything - everything - nothing - I saw something strange in that building.	يأتي ظرف الطريقة بعد الفعل أو قبل التصريف الثالث - The meal was badly cooked.
ظرف الطريقة	يصف الفعل (أي طريقة أداء الفعل) - She cooks badly.	و يأتي قبل الصفة أو ظرف الطريقة - That boy of yours is extremely lazy. - He runs very quickly.
ظرف الدرجة	يصف صفة أو ظرف طريقة - She was very / extremely good. She speaks very / really well.	
ظرف الجملة	ظرف يأتي أول الجملة و بعده comma ثم تبدأ الجملة: - Luckily, nobody was hurt in the accident.	

Active & Passive

الزمن Tense	المبنى للمعلوم Active	المبنى للمجهول Passive	اختاره عند وجود
Present simple	المصدر مع I, we, they, you المصدر وإضافة (s, es, ies) مع he, she, it	am is + PP are	عادات - حقائق - روابط زمنية في المضارع و المستقبل - مواعيد ثابتة
Past simple	التصريف الثاني مع الأفعال الشاذة المصدر وإضافة d, ed, ied	was were + P.P	حدث انتهى في الماضي - عادة في الماضي و انتهت - أحداث متتالية في الماضي

Present Continuous	am is + verb + ing are	am is + being + P.P are	شئ مستمر الان ولم ينتهي - لحظة الكلام - now - شئ سوف يحدث في المستقبل لكن تم الاعداد له
Past Continuous	was were + verb + ing	was were + being + P.P	شئ كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث اخر - while- when - -as
Present perfect	have/has + P.P	have/has + been + P.P	الكلمات الدالة على المضارع التام و استخداماته
Past perfect	had + P.P	had + been + P.P	الحدث الاول في الماضي
Future Perfect	will + have + P.P	will + have + been + P.P	حدث سيكون انتهى قبل وقت في المستقبل
أفعال تتبع بالمصدر	will/would/can/could shall/should/may/ must/have to/has to had to/will have to + inf ought to/need to/ needn't/used to/(be)used to /(be)going to/seem to/(be)to/appear to/(be) about to/(be) supposed to/would rather/had better	will/would/can/could shall/should/may/ must/have to/has to had to/will have to + be + P.P ought to/need to/ needn't/used to/(be)used to /(be)going to/seem to/(be)to/appear to/(be) about to/(be) supposed to/would rather/had better	
في المضارع			
في الماضي	will/would/can/could may/might/ shall/should/ + have + P.P must/ought to/needn't/ seem to/appear to/ (be) supposed to	will/would/can/could may/might/ shall/should/+ have + been + P.P must/ought to/needn't/ seem to/appear to/ (be) supposed to	

لا حظ ان بعد هذه الأفعال يكون المفعول جملة فيكون لها 3 طرق لتحويلها الى المبني للمجهول

فاعل (think/say/believe/know/suppose/expect/allege/declare/agree/decide/
complain/consider/fear/observe/estimate/confirm/deny/mention/report/hope/remark/doubt/understand
/tell/suggest/state/claim/see/admit) + **THAT** (جملة رئيسية).

Ex. People think that Al-Ahly is the best club in Egypt.

(1) **It** + is/was/has been/will be + P.P + **that** (جملة المفعول).

(2) **(فاعل جملة المفعول) + (be) + P.P. to** مصدر (في المضارع)

(3) **(فاعل جملة المفعول) + (be) + P.P. to have + P.P.** (في الماضي)

1- لاحظ الأمثلة التالية وكيفية تحويلها من المعلوم للمجهول:

- 1- They believe that Adel will come first.
- **It is believed that** Adel will come first. - **Adel is believed to** come first.
- 2- The pupils supposed that Omar won the prize.
- **It was supposed that** Omar won the prize. - **Omar was supposed to have** won the prize.
- **The prize was supposed to** have been won. (by Omar)

2- بعض الملاحظات الهامة عند التحويل من المعلوم للمجهول:

1- بعض الأفعال التي تأخذ مصدر بدون to في المعلوم تأخذ في المجهول مصدر + to:

(make/help/see/hear/watch/notice)

Ex. They saw her take the gold ring. She was seen to take the gold ring.

أما إذا جاء verb + ing فيبقى كما هو:

Ex. They saw her taking the gold ring. She was seen taking the gold ring.

2- يتم تحويل الأمر بإستخدام **let**

let +(object) be p.p.

Open the door → Let the door **be opened**.

3- إذا وجد الفعل **let** في المعلوم يتحول إلى **(be) allowed to (inf)**

Ex. Dad let me go out yesterday. I was allowed to go out yesterday.

4- لاحظ تحويل السؤال من المعلوم للمجهول

Where **did** she **put** the notebook? Where **was** the notebook put (by her)?

5- الأفعال (like/hate/love/dislike) من الممكن أن يأتي بعدهم مصدر أو **Verb + ing**

Ex. He doesn't like people to cheat him. He doesn't like to be cheated.

He doesn't like people cheating him. He doesn't like being cheated.

6- عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول واحد ووجود الفعل **let** يتم التحويل كالتالي:

Subject + let + ضمير منعكس + be + P.P

Ex. She lets her friends trick her. She lets herself be tricked.

7- عند بداية الجملة ب **Nobody/No one** تنفى الجملة:

Ex. Nobody has visited him at home.

He hasn't been visited at home (by any one).

8- بعض الأفعال من الممكن أن تأخذ **(get)** بدلا من **(be)**:

(arrest/beat/burn/marry/divorce/catch/kill/hurt/lose/confuse/elect/delay/fire/run over/damage.....)

Ex. The police arrested the criminal last week.

- The criminal was arrested last week. = The criminal got arrested last week.

Quantifiers

الاسم	الفعل
All جمع	جمع
- All students are in class. - All the students are in class. - All of the students are in class.	
All اسم لا يعد	مفرد
- All water is precious. - All the water is precious. - All of the water is precious.	
All اسم مفرد	مفرد
الكلام عن شئ واحد مثل البيت كله / البلد كله	
- All of the house is flooded. - He was playing all day.	
لاحظ يمكن ان نستخدم whole بدلا من all و يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد معدود و نضع قبلها the	
- He cleaned the whole house = He cleaned all the house	

في محل فاعل للجملة	في محل فاعل أو مفعول للجملة	في محل فاعل للجملة
We all	All of us	us all
They all	All of them	them all
You all	all of you	you all

- We all like Mr Farag. = All of us like Mr Farag.

Mr Farag helps all of us = Mr Farag helps us all.

الاسم	الفعل
each كل	مفرد
- Each student has passed the exam.	
هنا انا اقول كل طالب نجح و اقصد جميع الطلاب.	
each of اسم جمع معدود	مفرد
- Each of the students has passed the exam.	
- All of the students have passed the exam.	
لاحظ الفرق	
فعل جمع each اسم جمع او ضمير جمع	
- The students each write the lesson.	- They each call their son.

ملاحظات هامة

1. لا تستخدم each مع الاسم الغير معدود.
لاحظ الجملتين:

- All of the students have tablets.
- Each of the students has a tablet

اسم	فعل	
Every	مفرد	دائما ياتي بعد every اسم مفرد
		Each student has a tablet.
Every	جمع	every one of the boys has got a present.

ملاحظات هامة

1. لا ياتي every بعد هذا التعبير (جمع + of the) الا كلمة every one of
2. لا ياتي بعدها فعل مباشرة
3. لا ياتي بعدها اسم لا يعد

كيف تختار بين each / every

Each	Every
1. ياتي بعدها of the / my / these - Each of the boys likes online games.	1. في التكرار He visits his mother every Friday.
2. اذا كان الكلام عن اثنين فقط - My parents each are proud of me.	2. مع بعض الظروف مثل almost - nearly - particularly - without exception - practically
3. اذا كان بعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل - I gave my kids presents. Each was happy.	- Almost every doctor has to work for 13 hours a day.
4. اخر الجملة بمعنى كل احد - These pens are 5 pounds each.	

1. a lot of	كثير من	تستخدم قبل الاسم المعدود و غير المعدود في الجملة المثبتة
2. lots of	كثير من	تستخدم قبل الاسم المعدود و غير المعدود في الجملة المثبتة
3. Many	كثير من	تستخدم قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع غالبا في الجمل المنفية و السؤال و يمكن ان تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة اذا وصفت فاعل - Many boys made noise in class. ✓ - A lot of boys made noise in class. ✓ او سبقها احدى الكلمات so many - as many - a good many - a great many - too many - He had so many friends. ✓ - He had so a lot of friends. ✗
4. Much	كثير من	تستخدم قبل الاسم الغير معدود غالبا في الجمل المنفية و السؤال و يمكن ان تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة اذا وصفت فاعل - Much noise gives me a headache. ✓ - A lot of noise gives me a headache. ✓ او سبقها احدى الكلمات so much - very much - as much - too much - I ate so much chocolate. ✓ - I ate so a lot of chocolate. ✗
5. a few	قليل من	تستخدم لوصف القليل من الشئ المعدود و لكنه يكفي بعدها اسم جمع معدود
6. Few	قليل من	تستخدم لوصف القليل من الشئ المعدود و لكنه لا يكفي بعدها اسم جمع معدود - يمكن أن يسبقها احدى الكلمات الاتية: very - too - so - as
7. a little	قليل من	تستخدم لوصف القليل من الشئ الغير المعدود و لا يكفي بعدها اسم لا يعد

8.	Little	قليل من	تستخدم لوصف القليل من الشئ الغير المعدود و لكنه لا يكفي - بعدها اسم لا يعد - يمكن أن يسبقها احدى الكلمات الاتية: very - too - so - as
9.	only a few		فقط قليلا من (مع المعدود الجمع)
10.	only a little		فقط قليلا من (مع غير المعدود)
11.	quite a few		قليلا الى حدا ما (مع المعدود الجمع)
12.	quite a little		قليلا الى حدا ما (مع الغير المعدود)
13.	a little + اسم مفرد معدود		هنا little بمعنى صغير و ليس قليل
14.	little + اسم جمع معدود		هنا little بمعنى صغار و ليس قليل
15.	How many	كم العدد	تسأل عن العدد و يأتي بعدها اسم جمع معدود
16.	How much	كم الكمية	تسأل عن الكمية و يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد
17.	Some	بعض	- تأتي قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع و الاسم الغير المعدود - تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة و سؤال العرض و الطلب - يمكن ان يتبعها اسم مفرد فيكون معناها (ما) ولد ما - سيارة ما - شئ غير محدد - Some worker cleans this office.
18.	Any	أي	- تستخدم في الجملة المنفية و السؤال العادي. - تأتي قبل الاسم المعدود الجمع و الاسم الغير المعدود
19.	none	لا احد / لا شئ	بعدها فعل مفرد اذا كانت تعود على اسم غير معدود و يتبعها فعل جمع اذا كانت تعود على اسم جمع قبلها: - I heard a lot of news . But none was true. - I bought many books but none were useful.
20.	None of	لا احد من لا شئ من	- دائما بعدها فعل مفرد - لا بد أن يتبعها محددات مثل (the - this - that -these - those - them - you - us - it - my - his - her - your -our - its) - None of the boys is here.
21.	neither of	لا احد من	يعتبرها اسم جمع / ضمير مفعول جمع و لكن فعل مفرد - Neither of the boys likes French. - نفضلها عن none of اذا كنا نتكلم عن اثنين فقط و لكن اكثر من اثنين نفضل none of - (Neither - None) of my parents has liked my new haircut.
22.	No one	لا واحد	ضمير يتبعه فعل مفرد نعود عليه بضمير جمع (they - them - their) - No one does their homework
23.	a number of	عدد من	يأتي بعدها اسم جمع معدود و فعل جمع A number of students have attended the video conference.
24.	an amount of	كمية من مقدار من	يتبعها اسم لا يعد و فعل مفرد - A great amount of money has been spent on clothes.
25.	several	عديد من	يتبعها اسم جمع معدود و فعل جمع - Several problems have arisen recently.

الاستنتاج Deduction

القاعدة باختصار

present مضارع	must + inf	أكيد	انت متأكد
	can't + inf	مستحيل	
	may / might / could + inf	ربما	غير متأكد

- He has a villa and an expensive car. He must be rich.
- Her car isn't in the parking area. She can't be at home.

Past ماضٍ	must + have + pp	أكيد	انت متأكد
	can't + have + pp	مستحيل	
	may + have + pp might + have + pp	ربما	غير متأكد

- He took several loans. He must have had financial problems.

- She didn't come to school last week. She might have been ill.

لاحظ الآتي جيدا:

1- تعبير (could have P.P) عن أن شيء كان من الممكن أن يحدث ولكنه لم يحدث.

Ex. She was able to answer the question, but she didn't. She could have answered it.

2- لعمل استنتاج مستمر في الماضي تستخدم:

Sub + must/can't/couldn't/may/might/could + have + been + Verb (ing)

Ex. He looked very tired at school in the morning. He must have been studying all night.

3- لعمل استنتاج مستمر في المضارع تستخدم:

Sub + must/can't/couldn't/may/might/could + be + Verb (ing)

Ex. He's very hard-working. He may be studying at the break time.

4- لعمل استنتاج في المبني للمجهول:

object + modal verb + be + p.p

في المضارع يكون الشكل التالي:

Ex. I don't find my mobile. It may be stolen.

object + modal verb + have + been + p.p

في الماضي يكون الشكل التالي:

Ex. I didn't find my mobile. It may have been stolen.

Past Habits: used to/would

الاثبات	used to + inf + فاعل	I used to live with my grandparents when I was a kid.
النفي	didn't use + inf + فاعل	I didn't use to smoke.
سؤال هل	Did + use to + inf + فاعل	Did you use to do sport?
سؤال wh.	Wh. + did + use to + inf + فاعل	Where did you use to spend the summer holiday?

Used to	used to تستخدم مع أفعال الحركة والحالة والحقائق والمواقف الدائم - I used to be fat when I was young. - I used to play football every day. - There used to be a hotel in this area.
would + inf	تستخدم مع السلوك المعتاد والمتكرر (النمطي) فقط مع أفعال الحركة و لا تستخدم مع أفعال الحالة لا تستخدم غالبا في النفي و لا السؤال - I would eat pizza when I went downtown.

مكان الظروف مع used to	used + adv. to + inf adv. + used to	I used often to read a lot. I often used to read a lot
مكان الظروف مع would	تأتي الظروف بعد would	I would often read a lot when I was bored.

am / is / are + used to + verb-ing / noun / ضمير	عادة موجودة في الحاضر
He is used to getting up early.	
was/ were + used to + verb-ing / noun / ضمير	عادة كانت موجودة في الماضي
He was used to coffee but now he doesn't drink it.	

get / become/ grow+ used to + verb-ing / noun / ضمير

بدأ يعتاد على شئ في الحاضر

- I get used to working for this company.

got / became / grew+ used to + verb-ing / noun / ضمير

شئ لم يكن معتاد عليه في الماضي و بدأ بعد فترة يعتاد عليه

- I hated living in this street but later I got used to living in it.

no longer / no more

لم يعد

تدل على عادة كانت موجودة في الماضي و انتهت
يتبعها مضارع بسيط (مصدر / مصدر+s)

- I no longer listen to songs.

- He no longer smokes.

any longer / any more

لم يعد

تدل على عادة كانت موجودة في الماضي و انتهت
يسبقها مضارع بسيط منفي غالبا — don't / doesn't + inf

- He doesn't smoke any more.

لاحظ نستخدم الماضي البسيط فقط و ليس used to / would إذا حددنا فترة قصيرة للحدث:

Last week, I got up early every day. ✓

Last week, I used to / would get up early every day. ✗

Compound adjectives

ما هي
الصفة المركبة

الصفة المركبة صفة مكونة من كلمتين او ثلاثة او اربع و تعطي معنى واحد

- I have a second-hand car.
- She is a seven-year-old girl.
- it is a one-of-a-kind car.

فصل الصفة المركبة — - إذا تبعت باسم اما اذا لم تتبع باسم لا نضع hyphen—

ماعد الصفات المركبة التي تبدأ بظرف آخره ly فلا نضع معها — hyphen سواء جاء بعدها اسم او لا

- I have a well- educated friend.
- My friend is well educated.
- Omar is a highly respected man. ly
- Omar is highly respected.

لا نستخدم الجمع في الصفات المركبة:

- He had a two-week vacation. ✓
- He had a two- weeks vacation. ✗

لاحظ هذا التعبيرات مع كلمة time

a week's time / three weeks' time

لاحظ مع هذه التعبيرات لا نستخدم a / an قبل الصفة / و لا ال — hyphen

three hours' walk /drive / swim / ride

- It is three hours' drive from my city to Alexandria.

يمكن ان تستخدم بصيغة الصفة الميكرة العادية كما يلي:

It is a three-hour drive from my city tp Alexandria.

أنواع الصفات المركبة على حسب اول جزء فيها

Adjective + p.p.

Narrow-minded

ضيق الافق

open-minded

متفتح العقل

high-spirited

مرتفع المعنويات

kind-hearted

طيب القلب

old-fashioned

قديم

quick-witted

سريع البديهة

	absent-minded	سرحان	strong-willed	قوي الإرادة
	short-haired	قصير الشعر	long-sighted	لديه طول نظر (مرض)
	tight-fisted	بخيل	red-handed	مذنب
	middle-aged	متوسط العمر	clear-cut	واضح
Adjective + verb-ing	easy-going	مرن- حلو المعشر	slow-moving	بطئ الحركة
	far-reaching	بعيد المدى	long-lasting	يدوم لفترة طويلة
	good-looking	حسن المظهر		
Adjective + noun	long-distance	يعيد	last-minute	في اخر لحظة
	high-quality	عالي الجودة	full-length	بكامل الطول
	full-time	دوام كامل	second-hand	مستعمل
Noun + p.p.	sun-dried	مجفف بالشمس	sun-backed	مخبوز في الشمس
	middle-aged	في منتصف العمر	right-handed	يستخدم اليد اليمنى
	child-wanted	ما يريده الطفل	heart-broken	حزين
Noun + verb-ing	English-speaking	متحدث باللغة الانجليزية	mouth-watering	مسيل للعاب
	time-saving	موفر للوقت	thought-provoking	مثير للتفكير
	record-breaking	محطم لارقام القياسية		
Noun + adjective	smoke-free	خالي من التدخين	world-famous	مشهور عالميا
	fat-free	خالي من الدهون	self-reliant	معتمد على نفسه
	sugar-free	خالي من السكر	book-smart	متقف حقيقي
	ice-cold	بارد كالثلج	brand-new	جديد
	self-centered	أناني		
Noun + noun	part-time	دوام جزئي	bullet-proof	واقى من الرصاص
	north-west	شمال غربي	eye-drop	قطرة للعين
	egg-box	صندوق بيض	hair-cream	كريم للشعر
Adverb + p.p. لاحظ الصفات المركبة التي تبدأ بظرف اخره ly لاتضع بينها واصلة hyphen سواء بعدها اسم او ليس بعدها اسم	well-behaved	حسن السلوك	deeply rooted	متأصل
	well-written	مكتوب بطريقة جيدة	widely recognized	معروف بشكل كبير
	well-educated	متعلم جيدا	well-known	مشهور
	densely populated	مأهول بكثافة	brightly lit	مضاء جيدا
	highly respected	يلقى احترام كبير	well-paid	جيد الاجر
	badly made	مصنوع بشكل سيئ	widely spoken	يتحدث به شكل واسع
Adverb+ verb-ing	never-ending	لا ينتهي - أبدي	forward-thinking	سابق لعصره
	ever-lasting	دائم		
Number-noun(مفرد)	three-day		one-week	
	two-month		five-year	

Grammar: Relative Clause

ضمائر الوصل تستخدم لربط جملتين بها اسم مشترك و الاسم التي تشير اليه غالبا موجود قبلها ما عدا , why / what وحالة من حالات which

who, whom, which, that, whose, where, when, what and why

ملاحظات	المعنى	ضمير الوصل
قبلها اسم عاقل تعود عليه و يأتي بعدها فعل او فاعل و لا يسبقها حرف جر مباشرة	الذي / التي للفاعل و المفعول العاقل	1. who
قبلها اسم عاقل تعود عليه و يأتي بعدها فاعل فقط أي لا يأتي بعد فعل و يمكن أن يسبقها حرف جر مباشرة	الذي / التي للمفعول العاقل	2. whom
قبلها اسم عاقل او غير عاقل تعود عليه و يأتي بعدها فعل او فاعل و لا يسبقها حرف جر مباشرة - لا تستخدم في حالة وجود commas	الذي / التي للعاقل و غير العاقل	3. That
قبلها اسم غير عاقل تعود عليه و يأتي بعدها فعل او فاعل و يمكن أن يسبقها حرف جر مباشرة اذا احتاج المعنى وجود حرف الجر	الذي / التي لغير العاقل	4. Which
قبلها اسم و بعد اسم - الاسم الذي بعدها يخص أو تابع للاسم الذي قبلها - لا يأتي بعدها فعل - قد يسبقها حرف جر	الذي / التي للملكية	5. Whose
- يسبقها اسم مكان و بعدها جملة بها حدث تم في المكان الذي قبلها - لا يتبعها فعل - لا يسبقها حرف جر مكان مباشرة - لا يوجد حرف جر مكان في الجملة التي بعدها	حيث للمكان	6. Where
- يسبقها اسم زمان او وقت و بعدها جملة بها حدث تم في الوقت الذي قبلها - لا يتبعها فعل - لا يسبقها حرف جر زمان مباشرة - لا يوجد حرف جر زمان في الجملة التي بعدها	عندما	7. When
- لا يسبقها اسم تعود عليه - يسبقها فعل او ضمير او حرف جر - يمكن أن نبدأ بها الجملة	الشئ الذي	8. What
- لا يسبقها اسم تعود عليه - يسبقها فعل او ضمير او حرف جر - يمكن أن نبدأ بها الجملة	لماذا	9. Why
نتيجة الموقف	which	10. موقف
made me happy	which	11. I met Mohamed Salah
<p>في وجود الكلمات الآتية : all – none – some – any – no – few – many نفضل استخدام that على who / whom / which لكن لو جاءت of مع تلك الكلمات لا نستخدم that و نستخدم who – which - whom - All the students that you know love you. - All of the students who you know love you. - نستخدم that بعد الاسم في حالة التفضيل او الترتيب: It is the best car that Ali has ever bought.</p>		

ملاحظات هامة على المكان

مع المكان دائما نختار where و يسبقها المكان و يتبعها حدث تم في هذا المكان بدون حرف جر مكان في الجملة التي بعدها لكن في الاربع حالات التالية نستخدم مع المكان which و ليس where

1. This is the house in I live (where – which – that)	1 قبل الفراغ مباشرة حرف جر
2. This is the factory makes toys. (where – Which - that)	2 بعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل
3. This is the clubI play in . (where – Which - that)	3 الجملة التي بعد الفراغ بها حرف جر يدل على المكان
4. This is the hotel I love most. (where – Which - that)	4 الجملة التي بعد الفراغ جملة تعريف (وصف للمكان) الذي قبل الفراغ

لاحظ ينطبق هذا الكلام علي when مع الزمان

ملاحظات خاصة بـ that-

3. تحل that محل who , which , whom

1. لكن لا تختار ابدا that في حالة وجود فاصلتين في الجملة , لانها جملة غير محددة non-defining sentence

1. My mother,..... is standing over there, is a doctor.

(who – whom - that)

2. اختر that اجباري و لا تختار who / whom / which اذا وجدت الكلمات الاتية قبل الفراغ

anything – everything – something - nothing - none - few – many – much – all –

التفضيل the.....est - the most .../ the least

This is the most exciting film I have ever seen.

(which - that)

مع التفضيل يمكن استخدام that او who مع العاقل ام مع غير العاقل نستخدم that و ليس which

- This is the most exciting film that I have ever watched.

He was the best player that / who ever played football.

3. لا يأتي قبل that حرف جر

This is the girl for I bought a present.

(who – whom – that)

- يمكن أن تسبق (whom – which) بكلمة دالة على الكمية متبوعة بـ of :

- I saw three girls but none of whom I admired .

- I bought many books but a few of which are interesting

ملاحظات خاصة بـ whose

whose	الذي / التي للملكية
شرط استخدام whose: قبلها اسم و بعدها اسم خاص او تابع او ملك للاسم الاول	شرط استخدام whose
اسم	اسم

1. The secretary whose job is to type the emails, is efficient.

ملاحظة هامة توجد بعض الكلمات تستخدم كفعل و اسم مثل

(stay – play – visit – work – like – dislike – end – hopes – dream - exports – imports, etc.)

ابني الطالب: اعتبر هذه الكلمات بعد whose اسماء اذا جاء بعدها مباشرة فعل :

The tourists whose stay ended must renew it.

لاحظ هنا stay اسم لان بعدها مباشرة فعل (ended) .

The tourists who stay in The Hilton enjoy the view of the Nile.

لاحظ هنا stay فعل لان ليس بعدها فعل فلا يمكن استخدام whose و استخدمنا who

2- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في عدة حالات منها:

1- اذا جاء بعده فاعل و فعل (يعني ضمير الوصل في محل مفعول):

- I liked the car (which) you bought = I liked the car you bought.

2- إذا جاء بعد ضمير الوصل فعل مبني للمجهول فيتم حذف ضمير الوصل وكذلك **verb to be**

- The girl who was kidnapped in Alexandria last week was found dead.
- The girl kidnapped in Alexandria last week was found dead.

3- إذا كان بعد ضمير الوصل فعل مبني للمعلوم نحذف ضمير الوصل و نضيف للفعل **ing** :

- The man who works in this café is really friendly.
- The man working in this café is really friendly.

3- أحيانا نضطر لاستخدام حرف جر قبل ضمير الوصل لحاجة المعنى الى حرف الجر.

- I read a story in which the hero gave his life to rescue his friends.
- He attended a meeting at which he gave a presentation about the new product.
- He must apologize for the rude words he had said.

و لكي نختار حرف الجر المناسب نتمد على معني الجملة او الى الفعل المستخدم في الجملة و نحدد حرف الجر الذي يناسب الفعل:

apologize	for which	congratulate	on which
Thank	for which	blame	for which
Reply	to which	mean	by which

- He made a mistake, for which he should apologize.

story – article – paly- novel - book –magazine	in which	meeting	at which
Year- Month	in which	ساعة	at which
conversation	in which	يوم	on which

- I read a story in which the hero killed the minister.

Reported Speech

Amazing

قواعد هامة تساعدك ابني الطالب و ابنتي الطالبة في الاختيار

1- القاعدة الهامة و الاساسية: الماضي يجيب ماض

بمعني اذا كان فعل القول ماض نختار نحن أيضا ماض

- He **said** that he Luxor and Aswan.

a) will visit b) has visited c) visits d) **had visited**

لاحظ ان فعل القول " said " ماض و اذا نظرنا في الاختيارات لن نجد الا اختيار واحد ماض و هو had visited و باقي الاختيارات مستقبل او مضارع و لذلك سنختار had visited

2- ماذا نفعل اذا وجدنا أكثر من اختيار في الماضي ؟ نبحث عن زمن الجملة الاصلي قبل تحويلها الى كلام غير مباشر

و نطبق الجدول الاتي

أصل الكلام ماض	أصل الكلام مستقبل	الحدث كان في لحظة الكلام	الكلمات الدالة على أصل الزمن
the previous..... the before earlier	the following..... the afterlater the next	then at that moment at that time	اختار
had + pp. ماض تام أو ماض بسيط	would + inf was / were verb-ing was / were going to + inf	ماض مستمر was / were + verb-ing	

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- He said that he the match.

a) will see b) had seen c) has seen d) is seeing

- 2- She said that she to enroll in a summer course.

a) wanted b) wants c) will want d) have wanted

3- He said that he to the near mall the day before.

- a) would go b) had gone c) was going d) is going

4- He said he to the near mall the day after.

- a) would go b) had gone c) was going d) a & c

5- She told us that she dinner then.

- a) cooked b) had cooked c) was cooking d) would cook

أهم فكرة في تحويل السؤال من مباشر الى غير مباشر	
wh. if فعل + فاعل +	بعد اداة الاستفهام أو if أو whether يأتي الفاعل أولا ثم الفعل
He asked me <u>when</u> my new car.	
a) did I buy b) had I bought c) I had bought d) I buy	

1- She asked me where my car the night before.

- a) did you park b) had you parked c) I would park d) I had parked

2- He asked her was married or not.

- a) when b) where c) whether d) weather

3- Hehis daughter why she had arrived home late?

- a) asked b) wondered c) wanted to know d) inquired

أهم فكرة في تحويل الامر من مباشر الى غير مباشر	
told / asked / warned / taught encouraged / advised told / instructed /ordered invited / wanted /expected	مفعول مصدر + to أو مصدر + not to
	1. He advised me to study hard. 2. He warned the girl not to touch the hot pan.

1- My teacher advised meexercises every day.

- a) to doing b) to do c) doing d) do

2- His friend asked her her CV to that hotel as is so bad.

- a) not sending b) sending c) not to send d) to send

جد لدرجة أن Sothat / such.....that

So	صفة	that	جملة
Omar is so strong that he can beat any wrestler.			
So	ظرف	that	جملة
Omar runs so quickly that he can win any race.			

لاحظ لا تستخدم so قبل اسم الا في حالتين:

So	اسم معدود + many اسم معدود + few اسم غير معدود + much اسم غير معدود + little	that	جملة	الحالة الالى
There were so many people on the bus that I couldn't find a seat.				

So	صفة	a / an	اسم مفرد معدود	that	جملة	الحالة الثانية
It was so old a car that we couldn't travel by.						

such	اسم	that	جملة
He was such an idiot that he bought this car.			

عبقري
لغة

The last touch
S E R I E S



Success rule: start ... continue...arrive

قاعدة نجاح: ابدأ... استمر....نصل

MR.Ahmed Tarek

الأستاذ طارق

Such	اسم مفرد معدود + صفة + a/ an	that	جملة
He is such a good teacher that every student wants to learn from him.			
Such	اسم جمع + صفة	that	جملة
I have such nice memories with her that I can't forget her.			
Such	اسم لا يعد + صفة	that	جملة
It was such terrible weather that everybody stayed home.			

لاحظ إذا بدأنا الجملة بـ so that أو suchthat نجعل الجملة على شكل السؤال بمعنى يتبع so / such فعل مساعد ثم فاعل

So + فاعل + فعل مساعد + صفة / ظرف	that	جملة
- So angry was he that no one could stop him from breaking the furniture. =He was so angry that no one could stop him from breaking the furniture.		
Such + اسم موصوف + فعل مساعد + فاعل + ...	that	جملة
Such a tall boy is he that he can play basketball easily. = He is such a tall boy that he can play basketball easily.		

Book General Exercises on grammar

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Having the car, the mechanic called me to take it.
a) repaired b) been repaired c) had repaired d) being repaired
- Having, the car was ready for travelling.
a) repaired b) been repaired c) had repaired d) being repaired
- when he called to inform me.
a) No sooner Omar had known the results b) No sooner had Omar known the results
c) Hardly Omar had known the results d) Hardly had Omar known the results
- I the office until I had finished my work.
a) wasn't left b) didn't leave c) won't leave d) don't leave
- Ithe office until I have finished my work.
a) wasn't left b) didn't leave c) won't leave d) don't leave
- The problem until my father had helped us.
a) wasn't solved b) didn't solve c) won't solve d) hadn't solved
- Al-Ahly fans were disappointed after the final match.
a) had lost b) lost c) were losing d) losing
- While I in Alexandria, I made many friends.
a) was b) was being c) had been d) will be
- The students carefully while the teacher was revising the main points before the exam.
a) listened b) were listening c) had listened d) listening
- seeing Mona, I rushed to welcome her.
a) After b) While c) On d) Before
- It was only when I had received his email I replied to it.
a) then b) when c) than d) that

- 12- When she had a shower, she her hair.
a) had dried b) dried c) was drying d) has dried
- 13- He can't open the door because he the key.
a) has lost b) had lost c) has been losing d) had been losing
- 14- He couldn't open the door because hethe key.
a) has lost b) had lost c) has been losing d) had been losing
- 15- Mom is tired because she the house all the morning.
a) has cleaned b) had cleaned c) has been cleaning d) had been cleaning
- 16- Mom was tired because she the house all the morning.
a) has cleaned b) had cleaned c) has been cleaning d) had been cleaning
- 17- She three reviews on YouTube on the phone before she bought it.
a) has watched b) had watched c) has been watching d) had been watching
- 18- By 2030, All Cairo metro lines
a) will be completed b) will be completing
c) will have been completed d) will have completed
- 19- The Egyptian Museum tomorrow at 9 a.m.
a) will open b) will have opened c) opens d) is opening
- 20- As soon as he home, we will eat together.
a) have arrived b) arrives c) had arrived d) will arrive
- 21- As soon as he home, we ate together.
a) have arrived b) arrives c) had arrived d) will arrive
- 22- That famous journalistthe prime minister next Monday. Everything is set.
a) will interview b) is going to interview c) interviews d) is interviewing
- 23- She can't accompany us on the school trip next Thursday. She for the swimming competition .
a) will be training b) will train c) is going to train d) trains
- 24- He promisedus with this problem.
a) will help b) to help c) would help d) to helping
- 25- He promised heus with this problem.
a) will help b) to help c) would help d) to helping
- 26- He promises heus with this problem.
a) will help b) to help c) would help d) to helping
- 27- Between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. tomorrow, my father
a) will work b) will have worked c) is going to work d) will be working
- 28- It's his intention that heon a summer course to improve his English.
a) will enroll b) is going to enroll c) will have enrolled d) will be enrolling
- 29- This building is cracked. I think it soon.
a) will fall b) will be falling c) is going to fall d) is falling
- 30- Hethat all people respect him.
a) so a polite b) such polite man c) such polite man d) so polite a man
- 31- She runs that she could win the race easily.
a) so quickly b) so quick c) such quickly d) suck quick
- 32- We my little sister birthday at a famous hotel tomorrow.
a) will celebrate b) are celebrating c) are going to celebrate d) will have celebrated
- 33- Have you spending the weekend fishing at the lake?
a) thought b) considered c) think d) consider

- 34- Why we see the match at the stadium tomorrow?
a) wouldn't b) haven't c) didn't d) don't
- 35- travel to that city. It is boring.
a) Not let b) Let's c) Let's not d) Why don't we
- 36- One should avoid the same mistakes.
a) repeat b) to repeat c) to repeating d) repeating
- 37- Although I was too busy, the manager insisted that I should take more jobs.
a) on b) to c) in d) at
- 38- After working hard for three months, I look forward a vacation on the seaside.
a) have b) to having c) to have d) having
- 39- The doctor advised him to stop sweets and candies to lose weight.
a) to eating b) eating c) to eat d) eat
- 40- I had my room by my mother.
a) tidy b) to tidy c) tidied d) to tidying
- 41- He washes his car by himself. that means he
a) He has someone to wash it b) he gets a worker to wash it
c) He has it washed d) he washes it
- 42- She the hairdresser to cut her hair.
a) gets b) has c) lets d) makes
- 43- We house painted nowadays.
a) were having b) are having c) had had d) have had
- 44- I regret you that you have failed the test.
a) tell b) to telling c) telling d) to tell
- 45- She regretted her time working on that silly project.
a) waste b) to waste c) not wasting d) wasting
- 46- I always depend on myself. I
a) always do my jobs on my own b) always ask other to do my jobs
c) have other do my jobs for me d) make others help me do my jobs
- 47- May I havewater, please?
a) several b) a few c) some d) any
- 48- I couldn't find a seat in the underground train. There were toopeople in it.
a) a lot of b) many c) little d) few
- 49- Children prefer outdoor activities to ones.
a) indoor b) indoors c) outdoors d) outside
- 50-, she's found her lost key.
a) Luck b) luckily c) lucky d) luckier
- 51- He is almost penniless; heany money.
a) has hard b) has hardly c) hard has d) hardly has
- 52- Of all my friends, Mohamed is one.
a) more practical b) the most practical c) most practical d) as practical
- 53- Of the two daughters, Nada is
a) as tall b) taller than c) the taller d) the tallest
- 54- Matrouh is the most peaceful town I have been to.
a) ever b) never c) so far d) lately
- 55- of the two boys was happy at the funfair.
a) Every b) Each c) No d) All

- 56-of the boys were happy at the funfair.
a) Every b) Each c) No d) All
- 57- Although there is money, it will be enough to buy my needs.
a) much b) few c) a little d) little
- 58- The manger allows us breakfast at the office.
a) to have b) have c) having d) to having
- 59- that he could work out in a minute.
a) So he is intelligent b) So intelligent he is c) So intelligent is he d) So is intelligent he
- 60- The employees each in the office when the manager arrived.
a) are b) were c) is d) was
- 61- The employer was not happy with my work. He said will hire one.
a) efficiently b) a more efficient c) efficient d) more efficient
- 62- I always check if student has grasped what I explained.
a) all b) none c) both d) every
- 63- All of the teachershard to reassure their students before exams.
a) work b) works c) has worked d) was working
- 64- The taller a basketball is, thehe is.
a) good b) best c) better d) well
- 65- Family members should helpother.
a) none b) each c) every d) all
- 66- I was made my room by my mother.
a) tidied b) tidying c) tidy d) to tidy
- 67- Have you been to a foreign country?
a) ever b) already c) just d) yet
- 68- Many modern roads recently.
a) were built b) are building c) have been built d) have built
- 69- Having the Nobel Prize for literature, Naguib Mahfouz became one of the most famous writers all over the world.
a) won b) been won c) being won d) winning
- 70- Having the Nobel Prize for literature, Naguib Mahfouz became one of the most famous writers all over the world.
a) awarded b) been awarded c) being awarded d) awarding
- 71- Itthat Salah is one of the best players in the world.
a) is saying b) has said c) said d) has been said
- 72- Salah is said to one of the best players in the world.
a) being b) have been c) be d) has been
- 73- Salah is believed to many people last year.
a) help b) have helped c) have been helped d) be helped
- 74- The match was said..... due to the bad weather week.
a) to cancel b) to be canceled c) to have cancelled d) to have been cancelled
- 75- The football league must for the national team matches.
a) postponed b) be postponing c) be postponed d) to be postponed
- 76- I apologized for my mother because I forgotthe rice she asked for.
a) to buy b) buy c) to buying d) buying
- 77- Breakfast from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m at this hotel.
a) serves b) is serving c) is served d) is being served

- 78- Dinner before dad arrived home.
a) had cooked b) had been cooked c) was cooking d) has been cooked
- 79- Because it was very hot, I stopped juice for the kids.
a) to buy b) buying c) to buying d) buy
- 80- These keys to my friend Omar. I am not sure.
a) must belong b) might belong c) must have belonged d) might have belonged
- 81- My father can solve any math problem easily. He good at math when he was a student.
a) must be b) can't be c) can't have been d) must have been
- 82- There is much noise coming from the house. They.....
a) must leave b) must have left c) can't have left d) can't leave.
- 83- The kids are screaming and shouting. They again.
a) must be fighting b) must fight c) can't be fighting d) can't have fought
- 84- When?
a) Cairo was established b) was Cairo established
c) is Cairo established d) Cairo is established
- 85- Did you go to Mona's birthday party? No, I
a) don't invite b) didn't invite c) weren't invited d) wasn't invited
- 86- That is the house I live
a) where b) which c) that d) whom
- 87- That is the house I live in.
a) where b) who c) that d) whom
- 88- That is the house in I live.
a) where b) which c) that d) whom
- 89- That is the house belongs to my Mr Omar.
a) where b) which c) to that d) whom
- 90- Mr Omar, is standing over there, is my English teacher.
a) whose b) that c) whom d) who
- 91- That is Mr Omar for..... we bought that present.
a) where b) which c) that d) whom
- 92- I don't knowhe is angry?
a) why b) what c) whose d) whom
- 93- The houseyesterday is Khaled's.
a) Where b) which robbed c) robbing d) robbed
- 94- The waiter.....in this restaurant is so friendly.
a) who work b) working c) who working d) worked
- 95- The flat last year has risen in price.
a) which buying b) which bought c) I bought d) I bought it
- 96- It was an awful mistake he should apologize .
a) which b) by which c) on which d) for which
- 97- I read an amazing book the writer summarizes Egypt's economic problems.
a) in which b) at which c) by which d) for which
- 98- You to do your job in time.
a) pay b) are paid c) are paying d) must pay
- 99- Look out! a dog you!
a) will attack b) is attacking c) is going to attack d) attacks

- 100- We must thank the workers of the charity do their best to help the poor.
a) where b) which c) who d) whom
- 101- This building needs before it collapses.
a) evacuates b) being evacuated c) to evacuate d) to be evacuated
- 102- I would prefer..... football rather than play tennis.
a) play b) to play c) playing d) to playing
- 103- You must remember your dad if you are late.
a) to call b) call c) calling d) to calling
- 104- He Hany had found a good job.
a) said b) said to c) told d) complained
- 105- He Hany he had found a good job.
a) said b) said to c) told d) complained
- 106- He Hany "I have found a good job."
a) said b) said to c) told d) complained
- 107- He said he his job the week before.
a) has quitted b) was quitting c) would quit d) had quitted
- 108- He said he his job the week after.
a) has quitted b) is quitting c) would quit d) had quitted
- 109- She told her father she.....then
a) was sleeping b) slept c) would slept d) has slept
- 110- He promised me he me a hand with my work.
a) gave b) would give c) had given d) will give
- 111- She admitted that she the money without asking first.
a) will take b) has taken c) would take d) had taken
- 112- At last he could find..... job.
a) a full-time b) full-times c) full-timing d) full time
- 113- to Ras sidr may prevent them from going there..
a) Nine hours' drive b) A nine-hours' drive c) Nine-hours drive d) nine-hour- drive
- 114-players are needed to play for our national team.
a) Strong-willed b) Strong willed c) Strong- wills d) Strong will
- 115- It is a book. It doesn't deserve to be read.
a) bad- writing b) bad-written c) badly-written d) badly written
- 116- Long kids need special teaching methods.
a) sighting b) -sighted c) - sight d) sighted
- 117- Omar why he had to buy bread every day.
a) told b) said c) said to d) wondered
- 118- She has money that he needn't work anymore..
a) so many b) so much c) such many d) such much
- 119- Omar's job is that he can't find energy to do sport.
a) so tired b) so tiring c) such tried d) such tiring
- 120- She asked me where my car the night before.
a) did you park b) had you parked c) I would park d) I had parked
- 121- The teacher asked why late every time.
a) did I arrive b) I arrived c) I was arriving d) had I arrived

- 122- The interviewer asked him if any hard skills.
a) he had b) did he have c) had he had d) would he have
- 123- She wanted to know when
a) the match is b) is the match c) the match was d) was the match
- 123- He asked her was married or not.
a) when b) where c) whether d) weather
- 124- Hehis daughter why she had arrived home late?
a) asked b) wondered c) wanted to know d) inquired
- 125- She agreedher CV to that great company the following week.
a) not to send b) that she sent c) sending d) to send
- 126- My doctor advised meexercises every day.
a) to doing b) to do c) doing d) do
- 127- His friend asked her her CV to that hotel as is so bad.
a) not sending b) sending c) not to send d) to send
- 128- Heme to apply for a different kind of job.
a) said b) wondered c) told d) suggested
- 129- Omar said that he had bought a new flat theyear.
a) following b) coming c) previous d) next
- 130- She said that she was decorating her flat
a) now b) today c) this week d) then
- 131- Mother says shefor a new job soon.
a) applied b) has applied c) would apply d) will apply
- 132- She said that she would have visited the hospital if she I was sick.
a) knew b) had known c) would know d) knows
- 133- He recommended that we the next weekend in Al Sokhna.
a) spending b) spend c) to send d) was spending
- 134- He recommended the weekend in Al Sokhna.
a) spending b) spend c) to send d) was spending
- 135- He lives in building.
a) five-floor b) five-floors c) a five-floor d) five floor
- 136- In.....time, I will have finished my exams.
a) three-months b) three months c) three months' d) three month's
- 137- In a time, I will have painted my flat.
a) week's b) week c) weeks' d) week-
- 138- English is language.
a) widely-spoken b) widely-spoken c) a widely-spoken d) a widely spoken
- 139- This woman is and elegant.
a) well-looking b) well looking c) a good-looking d) good looking
- 140-The employee responsibility is to send emails to clients has made a great mistake.
a) who b) whom c) whose d) that
- 141- I haven't visited London before.
a) So has Ahmed b) Neither has Ahmed c) So had Ahmed d) Neither had Ahmed

- 142- Growing vegetables is quite easy,?
a) wasn't it b) was it c) isn't it d) is it
- 143- He rarely helps anyone,?
a) doesn't he b) does he c) he doesn't d) he does
- 144- You both should look after
a) yourselves b) yourself c) himself d) themselves
- 144- Dad wants me to depend
a) himself b) ourselves c) herself d) myself
- 145- Dad, is my friend Omar.
a) this b) that c) these d) those
- 146- I'm going to take back shoes I bought last week.
a) this b) that c) these d) than
- 147- My sister looked at in the mirror and then combed her hair.
a) herself b) myself c) himself d) themselves
- 148- Have you ever visited Cairo Tower?
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- 149- tiger is a meat eater.
a) A b) An c) The d) No article
- 150- France is European country.
a) A b) An c) The d) No article

Some Longman & Previous and Experimental Exams Writing Questions:

- 1- What is an adjective? - It is a word that**
a) gives more details about verbs. b) describes a noun or a pronoun.
c) expresses an action or a state of being. d) refers to a person, place, thing, or idea.
- 2-Which of the following has the correct ending punctuation mark?**
a) Should he play well, he'll win the match; b) Should he play well, he'll win the match.
c) Should he play well, he'll win the match! d) Should he play well, he'll win the match?
- 3- Which of the following has the correct punctuation?**
a) He is a strong healthy, man. b) He is a strong, healthy man.
c) He is a strong, healthy, man. d) He is a strong healthy man.
- 4- "The canal is five metres deep." Which word is an adjective?**
a) metres b) deep c) canal d) five
- 5- The final sentence of a paragraph is called**
a) The first sentence. b) The closing sentence. c) A topic sentence. d) An introductory sentence.
- 6- I am very happy with my doctor. He always takes the time to listen to the details of my complaints. When I was in the hospital, he came to visit me. He always makes sure I get the medication I need !**
Choose the best closing sentence for the above mentioned paragraph.
a) I love my father. b) I am very happy with my doctor.
c) Several of my friends now go to see him, and they like him as much as I do.
d) Seeing a doctor has become very expensive.

7- Which of these can't be used in a formal email?

- a) Unity b) Being decent c) Formal words d) Slang

8- We use the question mark (?).....

- a) at the end of a question b) at the end of a statement
c) to show certainty d) to express opinion

9- Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) What a nice day! b) What a nice day. c) What a nice day, d) What a nice day?

10- The body of the essay includes theof the essay.

- a) middle paragraphs b) first paragraphs c) closing sentences d) topic sentences

11- One of the social instructions is

- a) "Keep distance to avoid infection." b) "Write your work experience."
c) "Write your personal and hard skills." d) "Leave your contact information."

12- Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim
b) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months Hatim?
c) Did you know that I d been working from home for two months, Hatim?
d) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim?

13- A/an essay is a form of academic writing which is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc.

- a) narrative b) descriptive c) argumentative d) formal

14- A terrible accident happened in Banha..... . Which of the following shows result?

- a) due to the rash driver. b) although the driver was careful.
c) so some people were sent to hospital. d) but no one died.

15- Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Amani said "What a wonderful surprise. It's nice to see you here, Adel."
b) Amani said, "what a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel.
c) Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."
d) Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise It s nice to see you here, Adel.

16- Which of the following transitions shows cause?

- a) However b) Firstly c) Therefore d) Due to

17- Which of the following can be used in a formal email?

- a) Bye b) Dear friend c) Yours sincerely d) Love from

Two Model Final Exams Based on
Longman, Previous and Experimental Exams:
Model Exam (1)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- There was an argument between the members about the reforms. The antonym of "argument"

- a) disagreement b) agreement c) appearance d) disappearance

2- conclusion, you have to come on time, or you will be dismissed.

- a) For b) In c) By d) On

3- He is a wise and man.

- a) influencing b) influenced c) influential d) influence

4- Nothing canthe fact that the refugees are a big problem in the world.

- a) alter b) damage c) provide d) appreciate

5- As doctors, we are responsible for the care andof our patients.

- a) we-building b) well-made c) well-being d) well-known

6- All my neighbours ask my granddad for advice because he is a/anold man.

- a) experience b) wise c) skill d) weak

7- is a situation where you can't do anything because you're so tired and stressed.

- a) Progress b) Surprise c) Astonishment d) Burnout

8- Scientists all over the world are research into coronavirus.

- a) denying b) shouting c) looking d) doing

9- I went to the company and the sales manager.

- a) met b) had met c) have met d) will meet

10- It is my habit to decorate things myself, so I

- a) painted my room b) got someone to paint my room
c) had my room painted d) got my room painted

11- I feel I know this man; I remember..... him last month.

- a) meeting b) to meet c) I will meet d) to meeting

12- "Why are you worried, Tamer?" – "I for my exam result all day."

- a) have been waiting b) have waited c) had been waiting d) had waited

13- Hatim his car. It is still in front of the house.

- a) can't have taken b) had to take c) might have taken d) shouldn't have taken

14- This is the club in we played the tennis match yesterday.

- a) which b) where c) that d) when

15- I need rice, please; I need a small amount.

- a) a little b) a few c) little d) much

16- I think reading a novel is more interesting than watching a movie.

- a) as b) much c) many d) a lot of

17- Leave your contact information. This kind of sentence can be seen in a/an..... .

- a) application form b) clinical case c) prose d) resume

18- The following is part of a/an.....essay.

I'll never forget the day I photographed a bear. My brothers and I were visiting my grandparents.

They live near Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

- a) persuasive b) narrative c) argumentative d) expository

19- Why do we use transitions?

- a) To make us mess up b) To distract the reader
c) To make the writing flow d) To start the paragraph

20- Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- a) Good. replied Adam: Wednesday works for me, too.
b) Good, replied Adam. wednesday works for me. too.
c) Good, replied Adam, Wednesday works for me, too.
d) Good, replied adam; Wednesday works for me, too.

Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

The Canadian Museum of History will host the spectacular exhibition "Queens of Egypt" which is tailor made to showcase ancient Egyptian queens who wielded power and influence in ancient Egypt. The exhibition will be presented from May, 19 to August, 29 at the Canadian Museum of History.

"Queens of Egypt" will contain more than 300 iconic objects including queen Nefertari's burial chamber. The burial chamber of this queen is one of the most beautiful known tombs of ancient Egypt. "Queens of Egypt" will be an immersive multisensory experience that sheds light on the important military, political, diplomatic and religious roles of seven legendary female figures of the New Kingdom, including Nefertari and Nefertiti.

The exhibition will feature outstanding pieces from the Museo Egizio of Turin (Italy), which **houses** the largest collection of Egyptian antiquities outside Egypt, and the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, Cairo, home to the world's largest collection of ancient Egyptian artifacts. Among the objects from Cairo, presented for the first time in North America, visitors will come face to face with an immense statue representing Hatshepsut, one of the few women of that era to have become a pharaoh. "Queens of Egypt will offer an unforgettable glimpse into one of history's most important civilizations from the perspective of women," said Jean-Marc Blais, Director General of the Canadian Museum of History

The History exhibition experiences will be enhanced with - an area dedicated to interactive, multiple events as well as an exclusive exhibition of contemporary works by female Egyptian artists, developed in collaboration with the Embassy of Egypt.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- The main idea of the passage is "....." .

- a) Queens of Egypt on their first travel to North America
b) Ancient Egyptian queens at The Canadian Museum of History

- c) Hateshepsut, the first woman pharaoh in ancient Egypt
d) Female Egyptian artists in the Egyptian embassy in Canada

22- The word "houses" in the means

- a) carries something b) performs something c) keeps something d) deletes something

23- The best summary of the last paragraph can be

- a) "Developing the Embassy of Egypt."
b) "The role of the Embassy of Egypt."
c) "Contemporary works in the Embassy of Egypt."
d) "The History exhibition in the Embassy."

24- The Canadian Museum called the exhibition "Queens of Egypt" to show

- a) The influence of the woman in ancient Egypt.
b) The names of the queens
c) The ancient history
d) Egypt was ruled only by queens.

25- The great care the exhibition of "Queens of Egypt" has in the Canadian Museum proves

- a) The strong relationship between Egypt and Canada b) The tension between Egypt and Canada
c) The tension between ancient Egyptian queens
d) The bad effect the monuments left on the audience

26- The success of "Queens of Egypt" exhibition may

- a) prevent us from having any tourist events
b) invite other countries to hold exhibitions in Luxor
c) show how unfavourable image we have abroad
d) encourage the government to give due care to exhibitions

27- The museums in Canada and Italy are located in different places, but they all share the of Egyptian antiquities.

- a) hatefulness b) eagerness c) kindness d) forgiveness

28- Holding exhibitions for our monuments abroad will

- a) increase the cost of living in Egypt.
b) destroy tourism in Canada.
c) encourage tourists to visit Egypt
d) harm Egyptian tourism greatly.

Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

In a small village, there lived a little girl whose name was Sophia. Her uncle gave her a few of pennies to share with her twin brother John in their fifth birthday. She looked at the pieces and said, "What shall we do with them, mother?" "You mustn't spend them foolishly." said their mother.

The twins ran into the street. They wondered what they should buy. Should they buy candy? **They hardly knew how it tasted.** Should they buy a toy? If they had been the only children in the family, things might have been different. But there were three boys older than them and two little younger sisters. They hadn't gone far when they met a larger boy who was blowing a flute.

"I wish I had that flute," John said. The big boy looked at them and blew it again. Oh, what a pretty sound it made!" Sophia showed the money to the boy. "You may have them if you will give us the flute." "All of them?" The boy asked. She looked at her brother then nodded. "Well, it's a deal," said the boy, and he gave the flute to the boy and took the pennies. Little John was very happy.

They ran home quickly. "You've paid a dear price for this thing. You might have bought half

a dozen of such flutes with the money" said his mother. The twins saw what a mistake they had made. The flute did not please John anymore. He threw it upon the floor and began to cry. "Never mind", said the mother very kindly. "You are only very little, and you will learn a great deal as you grow bigger.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

29- The central idea of this passage can be

- a) The more people you meet, the more money you will get.
- b) The older you grow , the wiser you will be .
- c) The more money you get, the fewer things you will buy.
- d) The more relatives you have, the more money you will earn.

30- liked to have the flute.

- a) Sophia
- b) The boy
- c) The mother
- d) John

31- Which of the following sentences can be a good paraphrasing for the last paragraph in the passage?

- a) The mother calmed down John telling him that they would gain more experience through life situations.
- b) The mother threatened John telling him that he had to get her other pennies instead of the lost ones.
- c) The mother punished John telling him that they would not have any nice flutes in their life.
- d) The mother warned John that he shouldn't buy flutes from boys in the street.

32- How were the twins deceived by the boy?

- a) They decided to buy a flute to their mother.
- b) They had to buy a flute to play with brothers.
- c) The mother gave them money to buy a flute.
- d) The boy sold them his flute for more than it deserved.

33- "They hardly knew how it tasted". This sentence shows that the twins

- a) didn't like candy
- b) had to inform their mother
- c) preferred to taste it
- d) live in poverty

34- After John's experience of buying the flute, he might learn to

- a) ask his father for money
- b) waste his money
- c) value things
- d) stop crying

35- Although the mother advised her children to spend money wisely, she didn't get when they didn't.

- a) satisfied
- b) upset
- c) happy
- d) delighted

36- According to the passage , the big boy took the advantage on the children and

- a) gave them the flute for free
- b) tried to sell the flute
- c) took all their money
- d) play the flute again

Choose the correct translation from English into Arabic:

37- Achieving justice is the keystone that establishes social peace and stability during the next decades.

- (أ) تحقيق العدالة هو الحجر الاساسى لتأسيس السلام الاجتماعي والاستقرار خلال العقود القادمة .
- (ب) إنجاز العدل هو حجر المفتاح لتأسيس السلام العالمى والاستقرار خلال العقود التالية.
- (ج) وجود العدالة هو حجر الزاوية لتأسيس السلام العالمى والاستقرار اثناء العقود المستقبلية.

(د) تطبيق العدل هو مفتاح الحجر لتأسيس السلام الاجتماعى والاستقرار أثناء الاعوام السابقة.

38- Many great inventions are initially received with ridicule and disbelief but finally became great.

- (أ) تم استقبال الاختراعات الكثيرة و العظيمة في النهاية بالسخرية والاعتقاد رغم انها في البداية كانت عظيمة.
(ب) تم الترحيب بالعديد من الدعوات العظيمة في البداية بالسخرية والرفض رغم إنها في النهاية أصبحت عظيمة.
(ج) تم استقبال العديد من الاختراعات العظيمة في البداية بالسخرية والانكار لكنها في النهاية أصبحت عظيمة.
(د) تم مواجهة العديد من الاختراعات التافهة في البداية بالسخرية والانكار لكنها في النهاية أصبحت كبيرة.

Choose the correct translation from English into Arabic:

39- البطالة والامية هما سببان رئيسيان فى ارتكاب الجرائم , فيجب خلق فرص عمل للشباب .

- a) Being jobless and literate are the main factories of commuting crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.
b) Employment and illiteracy are the main reasons of making crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.
c) Unemployment and literacy are the main reasons of making crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.
d) Being jobless and illiterate are the main factors of committing crimes, so it is necessary to create jobs opportunities for young people.

40- تتقدم الامم بالعلم والثقافة والتخطيط الجيد والعمل الجاد وكل ذلك ينتج من التعليم الجيد.

- a) Nations achieve progress through science, culture, good planning and hard work. This can result from good education.
b) Nations achieve application through science, culture, good plane, hard work. This can result in good education.
c) Through progress and science, agriculture, good planning, hard work. Nations can produce good education.
d) Through process and science, culture, good planning and hard work. Nations can have good education.

					اسم الطالب				
					اسم المدرسة				
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Model Exam (2)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Continuing forever and having no end means

- a) external b) internal c) eternal d) exceptional

2- All the members are passionate the new reforms.

- a) for b) of c) about d) with

3- Your words affected me a lot. They were really

- a) annoying b) annoyed c) inspiring d) inspired

4- During his childhood, his stepmother was cruel to him. The synonym of "cruel" is

- a) useless b) heartless c) careless d) hopeless

- 5- I think you are exaggerating. The opposite of "exaggerating" is
a) increasing b) selecting c) calculating d) reducing
- 6- He insisted on naming his new baby his father.
a) off b) with c) after d) for
- 7- He was happy because the elected him.
a) minority b) majority c) obstacles d) attitudes
- 8- After his graduation, he worked as a/an in his faculty.
a) lecturer b) lecture c) expert d) actor
- 9- I haven't seen Mr. Ahmed the last time we met at the club.
a) for b) when c) since d) ago
- 10- I'm so sorry; I forgot that exercise. I will do it tomorrow.
a) doing b) to doing c) to do d) that I did
- 11- Kamal: Did you prepare lunch?
Youssef : because I was too busy studying.
a) Yes, I have already prepared it b) No, I had prepared it
c) No, I had it prepared d) Yes, I didn't ask anyone to prepare it
- 12- Amani: Didn't you buy any flour?
Heba: No, I bought..... to make cakes.
a) any b) no c) some d) many
- 13- I think I my watch in the hall. Please, can you check this?
a) should have left b) will have left c) might have left d) will have left
- 14- I don't think Basim is serious. Do you believe he says?
a) who b) which c) that d) what
- 15- While they were watching TV, the house suddenly. Fortunately, no one was hurt.
a) had been collapsed b) was collapsed c) collapsed d) is collapsing
- 16- I for thirty minutes when my friend reached the company.
a) have waited b) had waited c) have been waiting d) had been waiting
- 17- You summarise the content of your essay when you
a) develop the main idea. b) write the elements of your essay in detail
c) make the end open d) write the conclusion of your essay
- 18- writing explains things.
a) Descriptive b) Expository c) Narrative d) Persuasive
- 19- Choose the sentence that has the right punctuation:
a) Amani said "What a wonderful surprise. It's nice to see you here, Adel."
b) Amani said, "what a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."
c) Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."
d) Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise It s nice to see you here, Adel."
- 20- You can make your presentation more interesting if you ask
a) a descriptive question b) a rhetorical question
c) a professional question d) a quick question

Read the following passage then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

A lot of people decide to move to the countryside nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer to stay in the town. So, which place is better to live in? Living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There is always a lot to do and visit! In various shopping centres and galleries you can buy whatever you want. What is more,

there are a lot of working places in a city, so it is much easier to find a job in a big city. Moreover, the public transport is developed quite well, so commuting to work isn't a problem.

On the other hand, cities are very crowded. Everywhere there are crowds: on the pavements and in the buses. In addition, noise is everywhere. What is more, the traffic is heavy and city's car parks are always very full. Sometimes, it is very difficult to get from a place to another. It may take hours! Moreover, the other disadvantage is lack of safety. There are many crimes in cities. So, you have to be very careful at night when you leave your home. There aren't so many people in the countryside and they usually know each other well. The possibility of robbery or other crime is lower. Life in the countryside is more peaceful and slower. What is more, it is less stressful. Traffic conditions are better. A lot of places you may reach on foot.

There are a lot of lovely sceneries, and other amazing places. Moreover, people in the countryside are quite different than people living in the city: They are relaxed, friendly and family-oriented. People in the city are always in hurry, busy and out of time. In the country people enjoy lives and take pleasure in their daily activities. People who stay in the countryside often have to work in the nearest cities, so it may take a lot of time to get to it. However, the living costs in the country are much lower, the variety of products in shops is smaller.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- The number of people living in the cities is

- a) attractive b) peaceful c) increasing d) decreasing

22- in the city is easier than it is in the country.

- a) Computing b) Commuting c) Relation d) Orientation

23- The best title for the passage can be

- a) advantages of living in the countryside
b) For and against living in a city and in the countryside
c) advantages of living in the city
d) disadvantage of living in the countryside

24- The underlined word "They" refers to

- a) places b) people in the countryside c) people living in the city d) sceneries

25- The possibility of robbery in the countryside is lower because

- a) it is more peaceful b) traffic conditions are better
c) people may reach places on foot d) people know each other well

26- is one of the advantages of living in the city.

- a) Safety b) Finding a job easily c) Heavy traffic d) Crowdedness

27- People in cities spend money than in the countryside.

- a) less b) more c) fewer d) little

28- The writer likes living in the

- a) countryside b) neither of them c) both of them d) city

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from a, b, c or d:

Julius Caesar is one of the most famous tragedies in the world. William Shakespeare wrote it around 1599. There have been 5 thousands of performances in the 400 years since. The story is about power. It is about people who use power well and people who use it badly. Julius Caesar was a general in the Roman army. He won a big battle and returned to Rome. Most of the people loved him but some people envied him because he was powerful. They decided to kill him.

Brutus was Caesar's friend. A man called Cassius asked Brutus to join the plot against Caesar. 'It is for the good of Rome,' he said. The plotters decided not to kill Mark Antony, another important Roman. It was a very bad decision. The plotters decided to kill Caesar on 15th March. The night before, Caesar's wife, Calpurnia, had a **dreadful** dream about her husband. In her dream, Caesar died at work in the government building. She tried to stop him going to work. But, he didn't listen to his wife, and went. The plotters killed him. Caesar's friend hit him last of all. After Caesar's death, Mark Antony spoke at Caesar's funeral. He told the crowd about Caesar's good qualities and actions. The crowd got angry, and Cassius and Brutus had to leave the city.

A war started between the **supporters** of Brutus and Cassius and the supporters of Mark Antony. At first, Brutus and Cassius won some battles. However, Mark Antony finally won the war, and the other two men died. When Mark Antony saw the body of Brutus, he was very sad. 'He was the noblest Roman of **them** all,' he said. 'The other plotters killed Caesar because they hated him. Brutus killed him for the good of Rome.'

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

29- The main idea in Paragraph 2 is

- a) the King's wife dreadful dream
b) the plot against Mark Antony.
c) the conflict between the supporters of the king and the supporters of Mark Antony
d) the plot against the King.

30- The King's death was on the

- a) 15th of March b) 15th of April c) 5th of March d) 25th of March

31- The main idea in this text is

- a) respect among family members b) the conflict between good and bad desires
c) how to make fun of others d) the life of kings and queens

32- The underlined word "**supporters**" means.....

- a) writers b) plotters c) planners d) followers

33- Brutus killed the King because.....

- a) he loved him. c) he wanted to marry the King's wife.
b) he hated him d) he loved Rome more than his friend.

34- The underlined word “dreadful” means.....

- a) noblest b) happy c) famous d) terrible

35- The pronoun “them” means

- a) the supporters b) the crowd c) the plotters d) Shakespeare’s plays

36- The plotters decided to kill Julius Caesar because

- a) they envied him. b) he lost the war c) he was a bad king d) all people loved him

Choose the correct translation from English into Arabic:

37- Burnout is a mental problem that affects more people today. Therefore, we must take some rest to get rid of burnout, which affects the accuracy of the work we do.

- (أ) الإرهاق مشكلة ذهنية تؤثر على مزيد من العمل اليوم , لذلك يجب أخذ قسط من الراحة للتخلص من الإرهاق الذي يؤثر على دقة العمل الذي نقوم به.
(ب) الإرهاق مشكلة ذهنية تؤثر على مزيد من الناس اليوم , لذلك يجب أخذ قسط من الراحة للتخلص من الإرهاق الذي يؤثر على كمية العمل الذي نقوم به.
(ج) الإرهاق مشكلة ذهنية تؤثر على مزيد من الناس اليوم , لذلك يجب أخذ قسط من الراحة للتخلص من الإرهاق الذي يؤثر على دقة العمل الذي نقوم به العمل الذي نقوم به.
(د) الإرهاق مشكلة ذهنية تؤثر على مزيد من الناس اليوم , لذلك يجب أخذ قسط من الراحة للتقليل الإرهاق الذي يؤثر على كمية العمل الذي نقوم به

38- Personal development is a lifelong process. It is a way to assess your skills in light of your ambition. So, you must set a plan to promote your potential and achieve your goals.

- (أ) التنمية الذاتية هي عملية تستمر مدى الحياة. إنها طريقة لتقييم مهاراتك في ضوء طموحك. لذلك، يجب أن تضع خطة لتعزيز إمكاناتك وتحقيق أهدافك.
(ب) التنمية المهنية هي عملية يستمر مدى الحياة. إنها طريقة لتحديد طموحك في ضوء قدراتك. لذلك ، يجب أن تضع خططا لتعزيز إمكاناتك وتحقيق أهدافك.
(ج) التنمية الذاتية هو هدف يستمر مدى الحياة. إنها طريقة لتقييم قدراتك وفقاً لطموحك. لذلك ، يجب أن تضع برنامجاً لتعزيز إمكاناتك وتحقيق أهدافك.
(د) التنمية الشخصية هو أسلوب يستمر مدى الحياة. إنها طريقة لمعرفة مهاراتك في ضوء قدراتك. لذلك ، يجب أن تضع خططا لتعزيز إمكاناتك وتحقيق أهدافك

Choose the correct translation from English into Arabic:

39- يجب أن تهتم مصر بإقامة معرض لآثارنا بالخارج لأنها وسيلة جيدة للدعاية للحضارة المصرية القديمة .

- a) Egypt has to be interested in holding exhibitions for our monuments abroad because it is a good means of making a propaganda for the ancient Egyptian civilization.
b) Egypt is interested in hold exhibits for our monuments abroad because it is a good means of making a propaganda for old Egypt civilization.
c) Egypt must interest in setting exhibitions for our monuments aboard as it is a good means of make a propaganda for ancient Egyptian civilization.
d) Egypt has to interested in building exhibitions for our monuments outside as it is a good means of making a slogan for ancient Egyptian civilization.

40- تعتبر الإجازات وأشكال الترفيه المختلفة من الأسباب الرئيسية لنجاح كل فرد سواء في دراسته أو عمله .

- a) Holidays and different shapes of entertainment are consider some of the basic cases of everybody's success whether in his studies or his work.
- b) Holidays and different shapes of entertainment are considered some of the basic causes of everybody's success whether in his studies or his work.
- c) Tripes and different shapes of amusing are considered some of the basic causes of everybody's development whether in his studies or his work.
- d) Voyages and different kinds of entertainment are considering some of the basic results of everybody's success whether in his studies or his work.

					اسم الطالب				
					اسم المدرسة				
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Someday you'll be proud of
yourself because you didn't
give up.

يوما ما ستكون فخورا بنفسك
لأنك لم تستسلم



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